

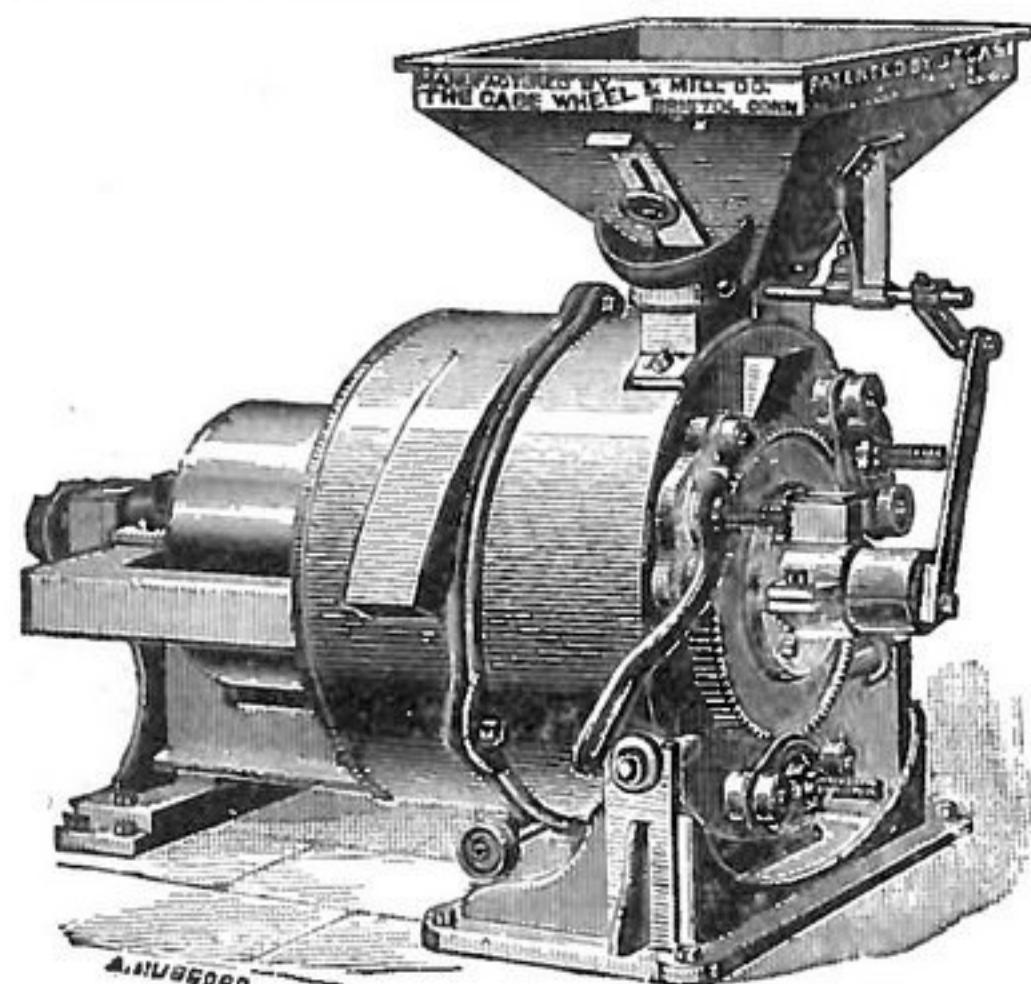
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXI. No. 19.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JANUARY 6, 1890.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.



VICTORY OVER ALL OTHERS.
SINGLE & DOUBLE VERTICAL GRINDING MILLS.
(J. T. CASE'S PATENT.)

FACTS ARE MIGHTIER THAN ASSERTIONS. READ WHAT THEY SAY:

"Our 20-inch mill made by the Case Wheel & Mill Co. is in every respect satisfactory, easy to handle, and best results obtained of any mill in the country, with same quantity coal and power."—A. S. RUSSELL & Co., Meriden, Conn.

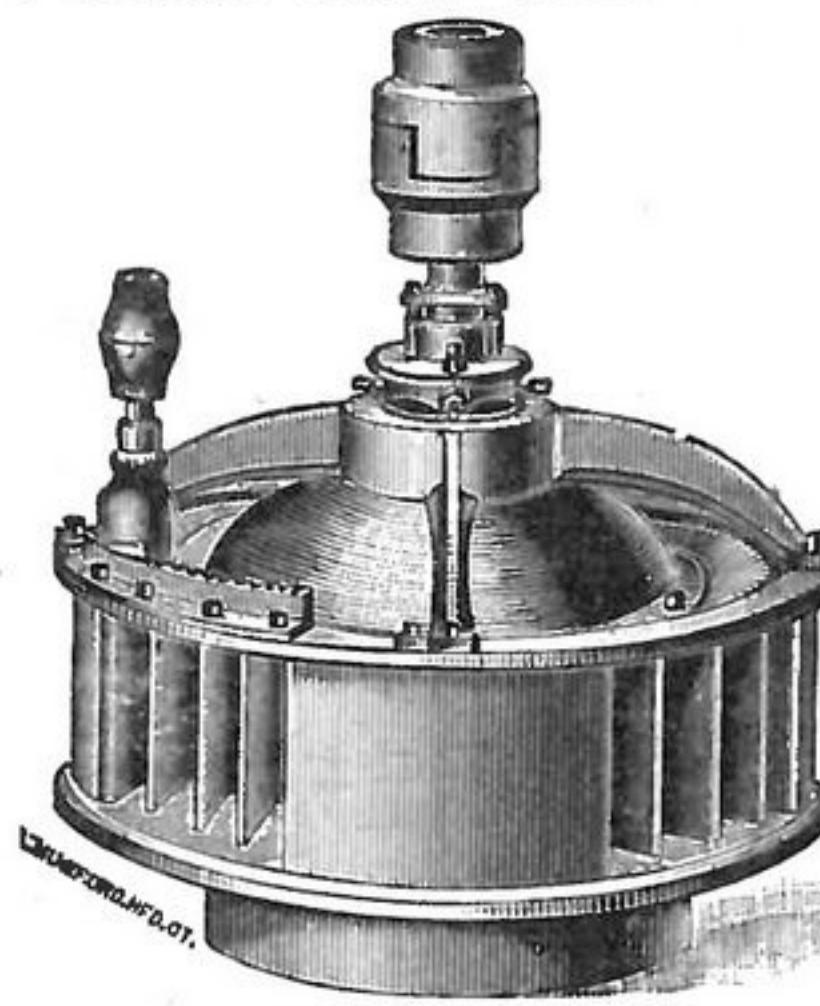
"Superior to any mill in use."—GEO. WESTON, Bristol, Conn.

"The best satisfaction in quantity and quality."—CHILD'S ELEVATOR, Manchester, Ct.

"We take pleasure in recommending it."—GARLAND, LINCOLN & Co., Worcester, Mass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE—ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE.

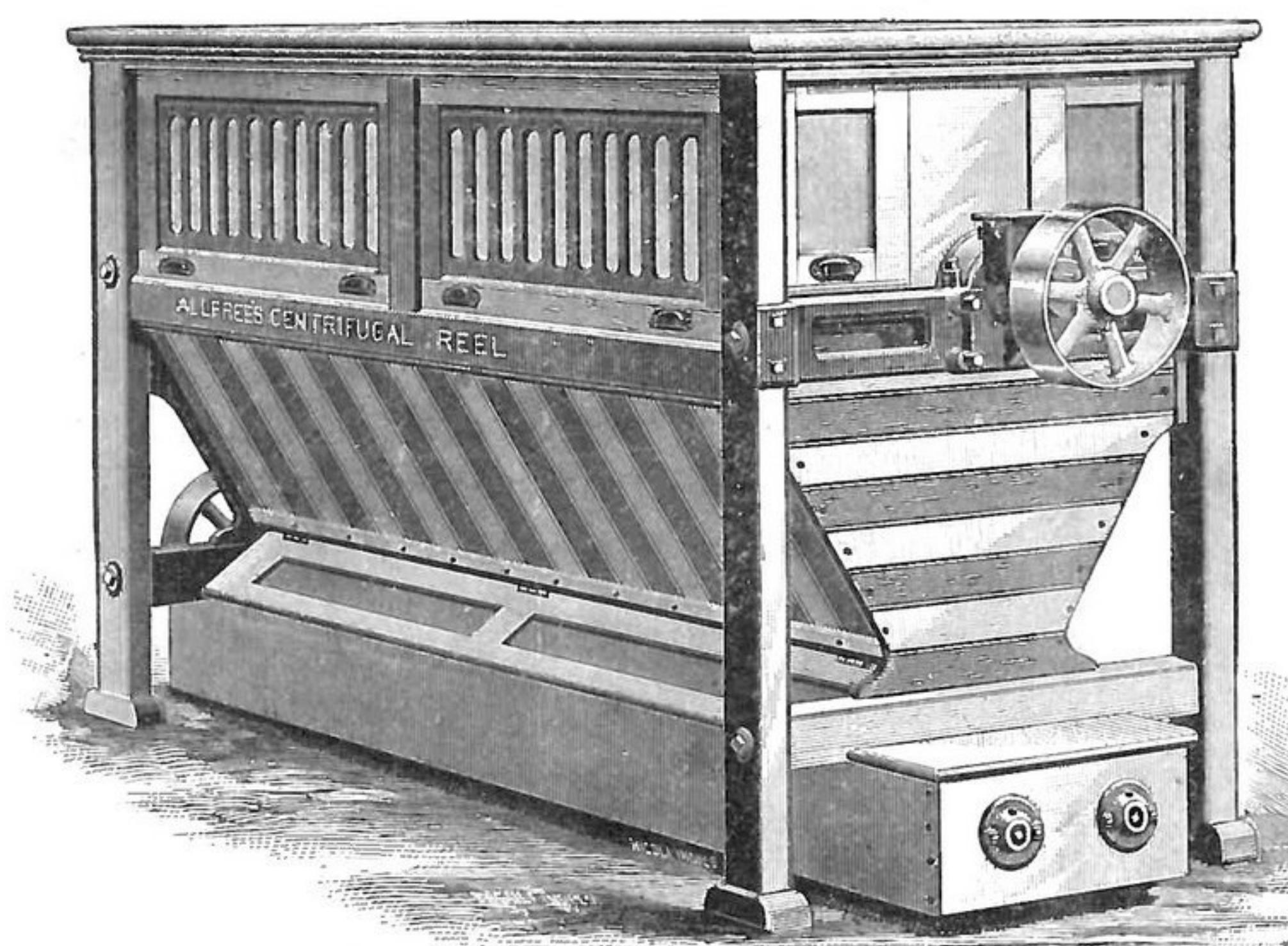
The Improved National Turbine Water Wheel



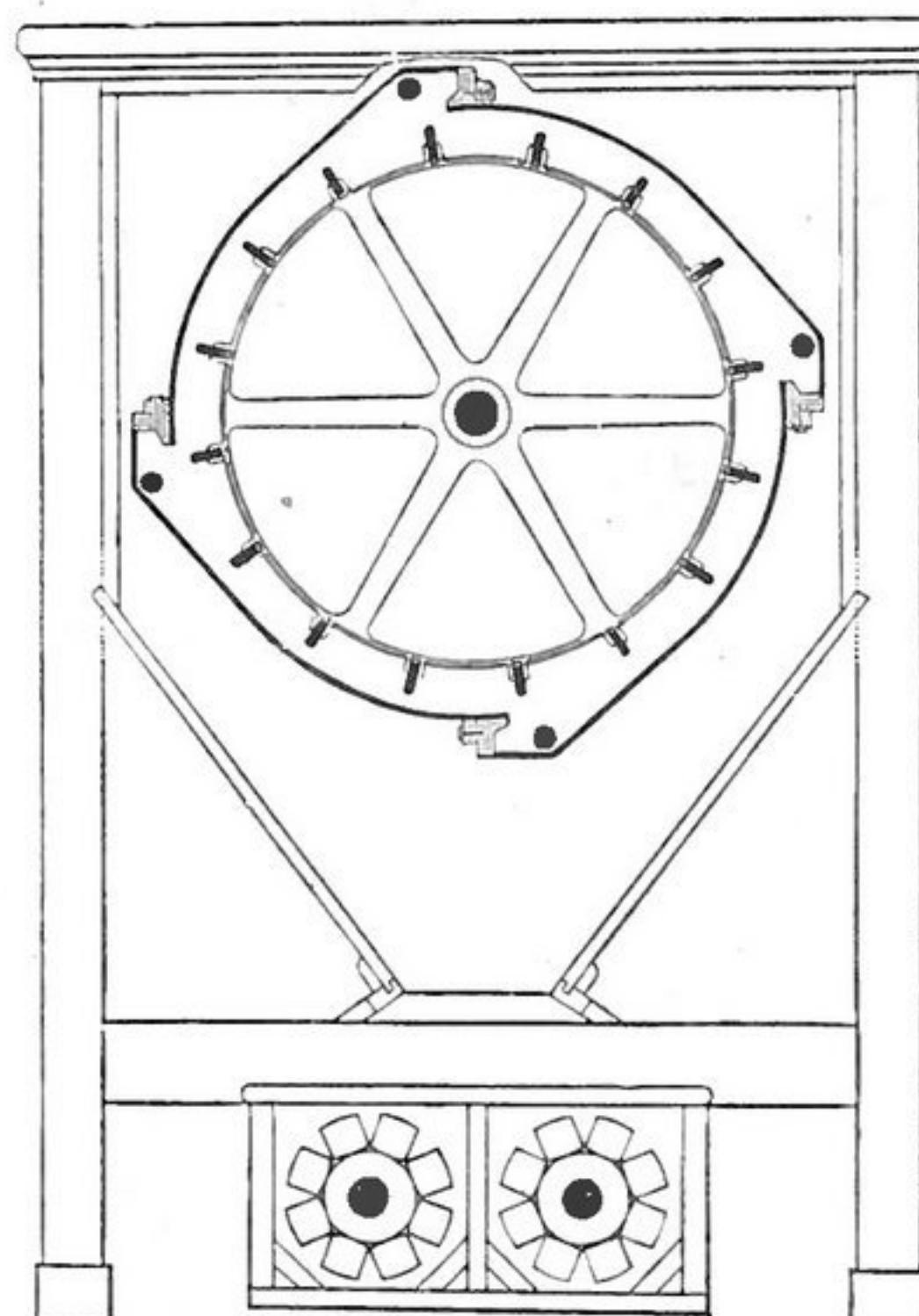
The Best for Economy; The Best for Durability; The Best for Power. ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED NATIONAL WATER WHEELS IN USE Prove that our Assertions are Supported by the Leading Manufacturers in the Country. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices to the manufacturers.

The Case Wheel & Mill Co., Bristol, Conn.

THE "ALLFREE" CENTRIFUGAL REEL



"A PAYING INVESTMENT TO ANY MILL ADOPTING IT."



THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., DEC. 16, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your favor of the 9th inst., asking how I am suited with the Centrifugal put in the "Brandywine Mills" last June, will say that it is a happy surprise. IT DOES MORE THAN YOU CLAIMED FOR IT to my entire satisfaction (remember you induced me to use a No. 2 instead of a No. 1 in my fif.y-barrel mill). Judging from the amount of stock it can handle, would think a No. $\frac{1}{2}$ would be large enough for my mill. IT MAY BE EQUALLED BUT NEVER SURPASSED AS A PERFECT AND LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE. I can heartily recommend your Centrifugal, and am satisfied that it will prove a PAYING INVESTMENT TO ANY MILL ADOPTING IT. Wishing you the best of success, I remain, respectfully,

JOSHUA HERING.

ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

THE J. B. ALLFREE CO.

MILL BUILDERS & GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS.

76 TO 86 SHELBY ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

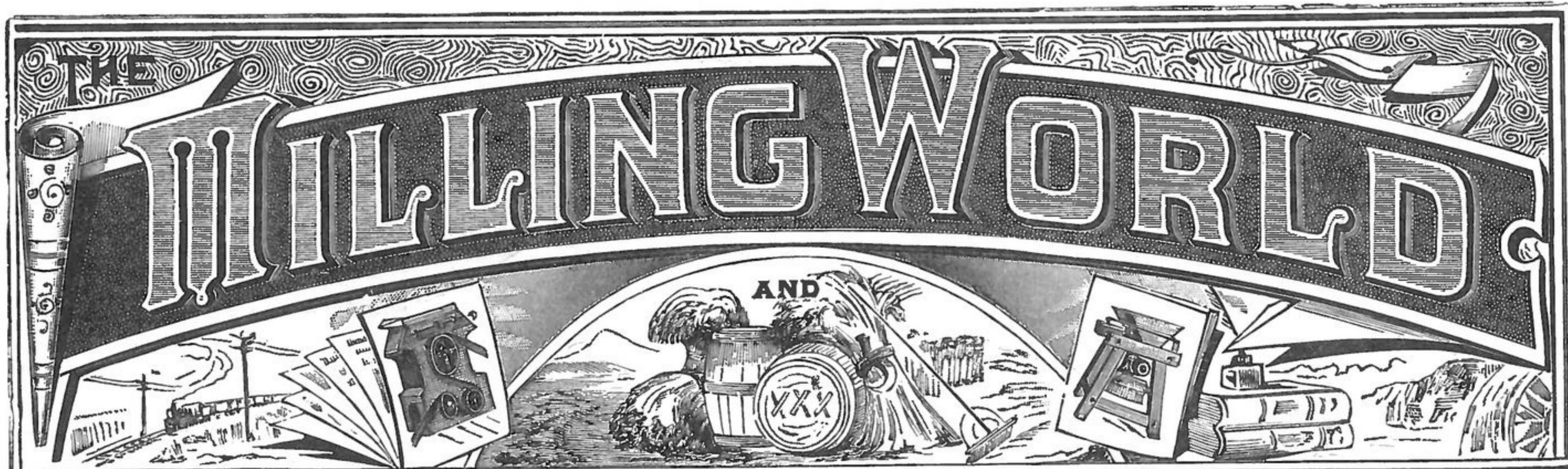
CASE.

W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.,
MERCHANT MILLERS, 29, 1889.
CLEVELAND, TENN., AUG. 29, 1890.

W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.,
MERCHANT MILLERS, 29, 1889.
CLEVELAND, TENN., AUG. 29, 1890.

CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.
GENTLEMEN: If we were to build a hundred mills we
would not permit any other than the best roll on earth.
W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.

CASE.



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SECRETARY BARRY, we wish you and the Millers' National Association a Happy New Year. We are aware that you refer to THE MILLING WORLD as "Our Enemies," but we do not lay it up against you. Here's to you, Secretary Barry!

ALL that bother over the sale of the Washburn-Crosby flouring-mills in Minneapolis to English syndicists turns out to have been in vain. The Washburn-Crosby flouring-mills have not been sold. No one was bidding for their purchase at the latest official information. Probably the British syndicists are wise not to buy. Probably the owners are wise not to sell.

CHICAGO is becoming a "right smart of a town" in the way of handling grain. During 1889 her grain receipts included 18,762,647 bushels of wheat, 79,920,691 bushels of corn, 2,605,984 bushels of rye, 49,906,942 bushels of oats and 12,524,543 bushels of barley. In the light of these figures "Daily Business" talks about "manifest destiny" for Chicago, which is an eminently appropriate proceeding.

EDITOR CAWKER, of the "United States Miller," Milwaukee, Wis., is completing his flour-mill and elevator directory for 1890. Every mill-owner in the country should furnish full and accurate information concerning his plant for this work. Prompt action is necessary, as the work will go to press on the first of February. Send in your business style, location, kind of power, capacity and other points at once.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the flouring-mills of Minneapolis ground during 1889 a total of 6,088,865 barrels of flour, against 7,056,680 barrels in 1888. The exports for 1889 footed 1,953,815 barrels, against 2,197,640 barrels in 1888. The Queen Milling City is looking for better business during the remainder of this crop year. The shortage in output is of course due to the short crop and bad markets of 1888.

CERTAIN irrepressible boomers and conscienceless liars, who are representing Manitoba as prosperous and contented, will do well to read and ponder the following utterance of the Winnipeg, Manitoba, "Sun" on the crop situation in that province: "Many farmers throughout the province have disposed of all their grain and will be short of seed when the sowing season comes around. In many cases farmers had no wheat to harvest. It is expected that the legislature will be called on to aid needy farmers in the direction mentioned." The boomers and liars ought to be forced to print the truth along with their lies.

RECENT Chicago reports appear to indicate a strong belief that "Old Hutch" is engaged in engineering a "wheat corner." It is hinted that he has bought about 25,000 bushels of the May option in the various markets. The report may or may not be true, but it has made the "shorts" very uneasy. It is said that the May wheat, bought at 78 to 79 cents, will be forced up to 90 cents, probably still higher, when the screws are put on by "Old Hutch." It takes a daring operator, with great resources, to operate a corner on an abun-

dant crop, but "Old Hutch" is very daring, and he has enormous resources. Moral: Let the smaller gamblers beware the Ides of May!

SAYS our esteemed London, England, cotemporary, the "Millers' Gazette": "The National Association of British and Irish Millers have published their Eleventh Annual Report, which contains a record of the meetings held by the Association in the past season, and a list of members, which we find to number less than 300 millers, apart from the affiliated London Association." If our cotemporary had the Millers' National Association of the United States to wrestle with, it would not be bothered with a published report nor with even 300 members. It simply would never know whether American flour-makers had or had not a genuine "national" organization. It would hear great cries about "rapid increase," "phenomenal growth" and so on, but it would see little or no wool in the shape of printed reports of doings and published lists of membership.

THE eleventh annual report of the transactions of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, published in London, England, is being sent out by Secretary J. H. Chatterton of that body. The report is a neat volume of 150 pages, and it contains a full list of the members of the association, together with full reports of all the doings of the association during 1889, including the international milling convention in Paris, France. If the Millers' National Association of the United States would muster up sufficient courage to publish a similar annual report, it would be a good move for that organization. The American policy of concealing everything is not a commendable one. It would be far better to quit claiming manifestly exaggerated things and to publish a report showing that there is really a "national" association of flour-makers in this country. Secretary Barry, why not imitate Secretary Chatterton?

Now comes the report that English capitalists, represented by George M. Ciprico, of Minneapolis, are attempting to purchase the flouring-mills of St. Louis, Mo., with the view of forming a trust. If the St. Louis deal follows the Minneapolis style, it will have to be "successfully carried through" at least a million times before it really gets through, and then, after the money is paid, it will suddenly be announced that the syndicists have decided not to buy the St. Louis mills. Mr. Ciprico seems to possess some valuable knowledge which has up to date been kept from the general public. He says: "It is not English syndicates who are robbing Americans, but American syndicates." Mr. Ciprico should not be needlessly alarmed about the syndicates and robbing. It is something like a general belief that it is Americans who are robbing English syndicates. Mr. Ciprico may know more about such matters than anybody else, and we wish he could be prevailed upon to tell what he knows about the failure of the Washburn-Crosby deal in Minneapolis. Were the English syndicists robbing the Americans in that deal? Or was the slipper on the other pedal extremity?

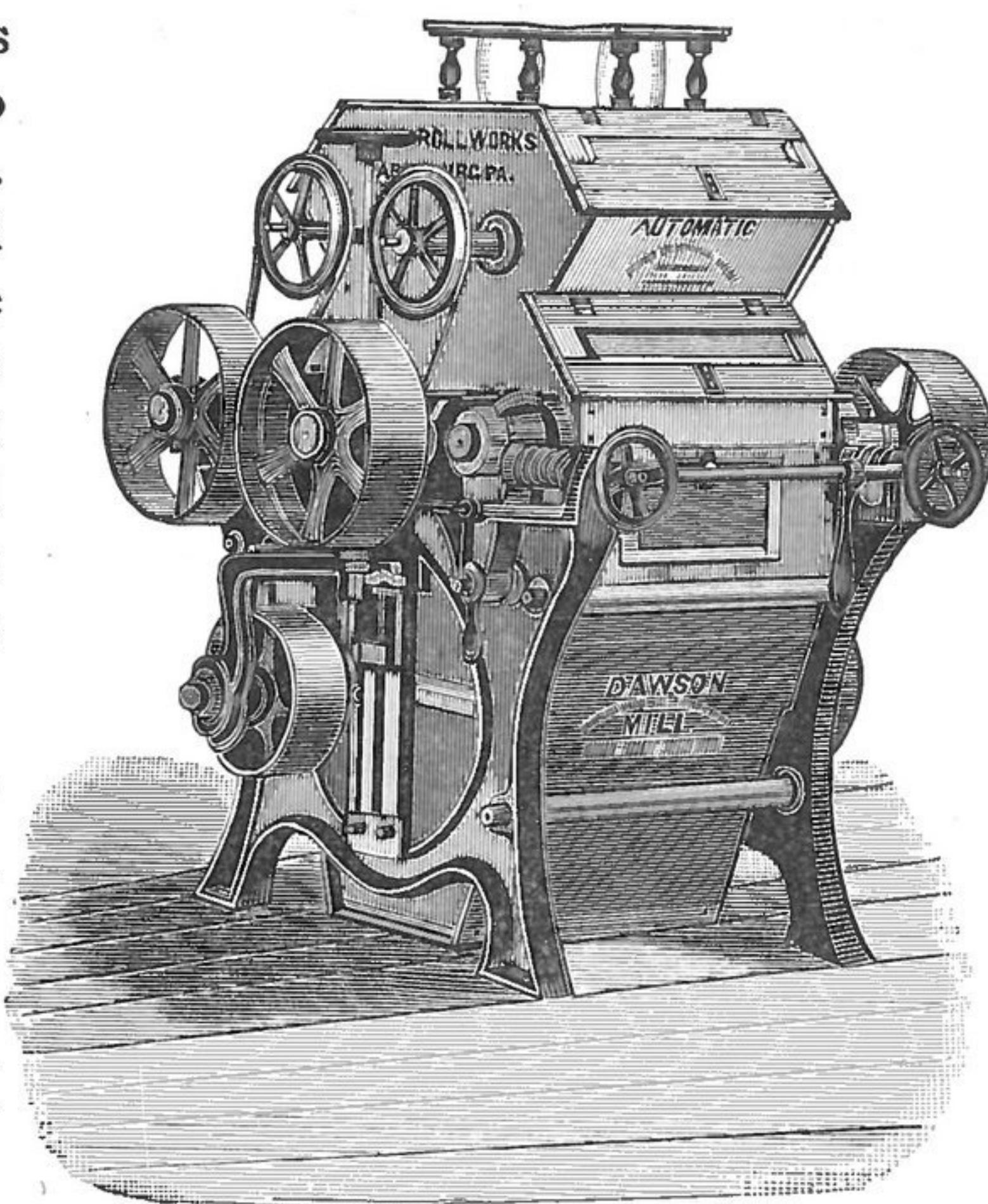
Dawson's Roller Mill

Is acknowledged to be the very best in the market. It has our Patent Automatic Centrifugal feeder, never failing to feed the stock the full length of rolls in an even sheet. It is the Latest and Best feed out, uses less power and is simple in construction. It can be placed on any style of machine with little expense. We use for roll bearings phosphor-bronze metal which will admit rolls being run at any speed without heating and with little friction, and uses little oil. We use the Dawson Corrugation, which is admitted the best in long or short system mills as the action is granulating rather than CUTTING.

We have a large plant to Re-grind and Re-Corrugate Rolls.

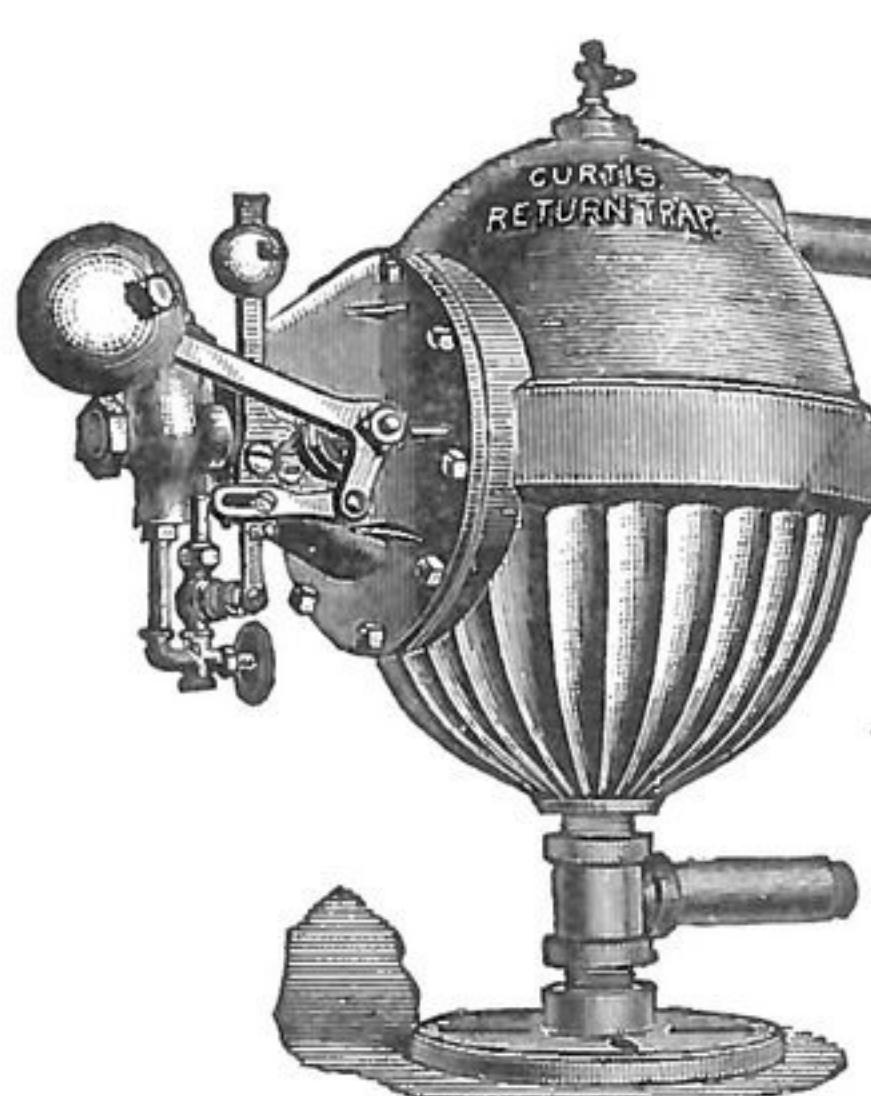
Owing to our late increased facilities and central location we are enabled to ship goods promptly on the shortest notice.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING REMODELING THEIR MILLS OR BUYING ANY ROLLER MACHINES ARE REQUESTED TO PUT THEMSELVES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH US.



FOR PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS,

Dawson Roll Works, Harrisburg, Pa.



THE CURTIS

PATENT RETURN STEAM TRAP.

IT is noiseless, positive, rapid, will return all condensation back into the boiler, and works equally well in connection with reduced pressure or exhaust steam, also when the return is below the water line of the boiler.

THE CURTIS REGULATOR COMPANY,
No. 74 BEVERLY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

GENERAL AGENCIES.

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CINCINNATI, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE MILLING WORLD."

The Canton Cabinet Filing Case Company, Canton, Ohio.



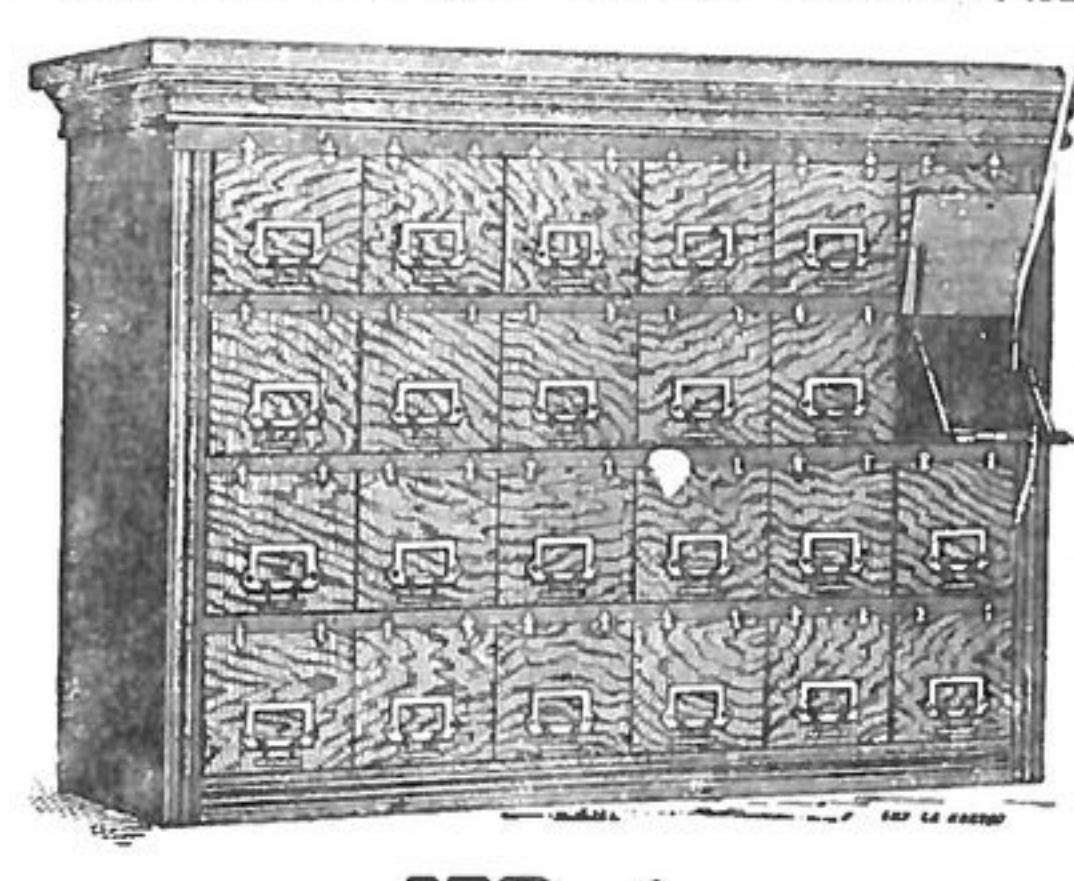
MANUFACTURERS OF
The New Buckeye Document Case & Letter File; Also All Kinds Office Furniture

NO. 8 Represents one side of one of our Revolving Cabinet Letter Files and Document Cases Combined. It contains 30 Document Drawers and 8 Letter File Drawers. In filing letters we use first VOWEL of name on front of drawer, and LETTER FOLLOWING first VOWEL on Index Sheet within drawer. We also make more exhaustive systems which contain from 6 to 100 or more Filing Drawers.

NO. 1 Represents one of our small Document Cabinets, for use on desks or brackets. Action of drawer can be seen in the cut. When front is raised inner drawer comes forward, exposing contents of drawer for inspection.

Our Cabinet Files are Conceded to be the Most Convenient of Any in the Market. They are Compact, Simple, Complete, Durable and Ornamental.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.



NO. 1.



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McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS MC FAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in unregistered letter at sender's risk.

To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.

Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character. One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

WANTED.

Situation wanted by a Miller of 9 years' experience, 24 years of age, of steady habits and willing to work. Address, H. care of The Milling World, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED.

Western New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania mills in want of a temperate miller, with 20 years experience, should write to the undersigned, who is now running a first class mill, but would like to make a change this fall. Address, W., care of THE MILLING WORLD.

56

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

FOR SALE.

Merchant and grist mill. The best water-power in Ohio. Situated five miles from Mentor, Ohio. For particulars enquire of C. S. JOHNSON, West Mentor, O. 1216

FOR SALE.

Mill property in Central New York, for much less than it is really worth, with small payment down, or would take a partner with small capital to take charge of and run the mill. Address "B," care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 1720

FOR SALE.

Several good second-hand and new turbines of various styles. Second-hand price list and descriptive matter and prices of our new machines sent free. Every one interested in the shortest route to successful milling on rolls or in grinding corn and feed with the least expense of power, should address us before buying.

FLENNIKEN TURBINE CO.,
Dubuque, Iowa.

8tf

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

M-I-L-L-E-R-S

Wanting Bolting Cloths should write for discounts on same before purchasing elsewhere to

SAMUEL CAREY
17 Broadway New York.

FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffa'o, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 311 Main Street, Buffalo, 6tf N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Full roller mill, 100-bl. steam power; also, a water power buhr mill, dwelling and ten acres of land. Prices low on either and terms easy. Address, J. R. ENGLISH, 10
Piketon, Ohio.

WANTED.

A miller who can purchase an interest. Business rapidly increasing. Must enlarge mill and add machinery. Only mill in this, Gray's Harbor, region. Good water-power. Address, REV. HIRAM F. WHITE, Elma, Chehalis County, Washington Territory.

MOST unseasonable weather has distinguished this winter up to date. November was a spring-like month, and December was still more spring-like, with Christmas-Day pansies, dandelions and pear-blossoms in full bloom in the vicinity of Buffalo and elsewhere over a large portion of the country that is usually under snow on that date. January has opened "like a lamb," a second edition of Mary's traditional wool-covered pet, and the explainists are claiming that the unusual warmth is due to a shifting of the Gulf Stream nearer to the coast of the United States. Whatever the cause may be, the winter has been a most unseasonable one. Recent reports announce that the winter wheat in many sections has grown almost continuously, and that the plant is now large and fine. One serious accident is always impending under present conditions. A sudden severe "cold snap" may fall upon the snowless country and inflict great damage upon the advanced plant. At this writing the winter-wheat section presents a field for a serious disaster from excessive cold.

THE year opens with the mill-builders and furnishers actively employed. There are no indications visible that mill-building during 1890 will fall below that of 1889. Everywhere new mills are being built and old ones are enlarged and remodeled to modern plans. While the number of very large mills planned may be small, it is true that the number of small mills planned is very considerable. Every community seems determined to have a modern mill to supply its chief needs. The perfection of small mills is now so great that the large mills find their best products equaled in quality by the products of the modest and active and increasing 30, 40, 50 and 100 barrel mills of the land. The careful observer, with a knowledge of what was the situation with the smaller mills in this country ten, eight, six and four years ago, who goes over the ground now, will be impressed forcibly by the revolution that has been accomplished in their cases. He will find the smallest mills employing successfully the most advanced methods and machines, and he will gain a clear idea of the perfection of adaptation of machinery to the needs of small millers of the United States brought about by such well-known houses as the Case Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, the J. B. Allfree Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, the Dawson Roll Works, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the John Hutchison Manufacturing Company, of Jackson, Michigan, and others who, while paying due attention to plants of great size and capacity, have still made it a point to perfect the plants of moderate size. The new system may be called the "short" or any other convenient name, but, whatever it is called, it is here to stay, and it has given American milling a decidedly advanced stand. There is no other country in which the average product of the average flouring-mill will compare with the average product of the average mill of the United States. While the great stock brands of Austro-Hungary are equaled or even surpassed by the great stock brands of American mills, the products of the average American small mill, grinding for home consumption alone, range in quality far above those of Hungary or any other country. European critics may deny that assertion, but it is proved by comparisons of samples of flour made in the American small mills with those made in the European small mills, and also by the testimony of thousands of Americans who have lived and traveled in Europe, who declare that the average flour and bread in Europe are bad. American milling in 1890 is all right.

A SAW-FLY BORER IN WHEAT.

III.

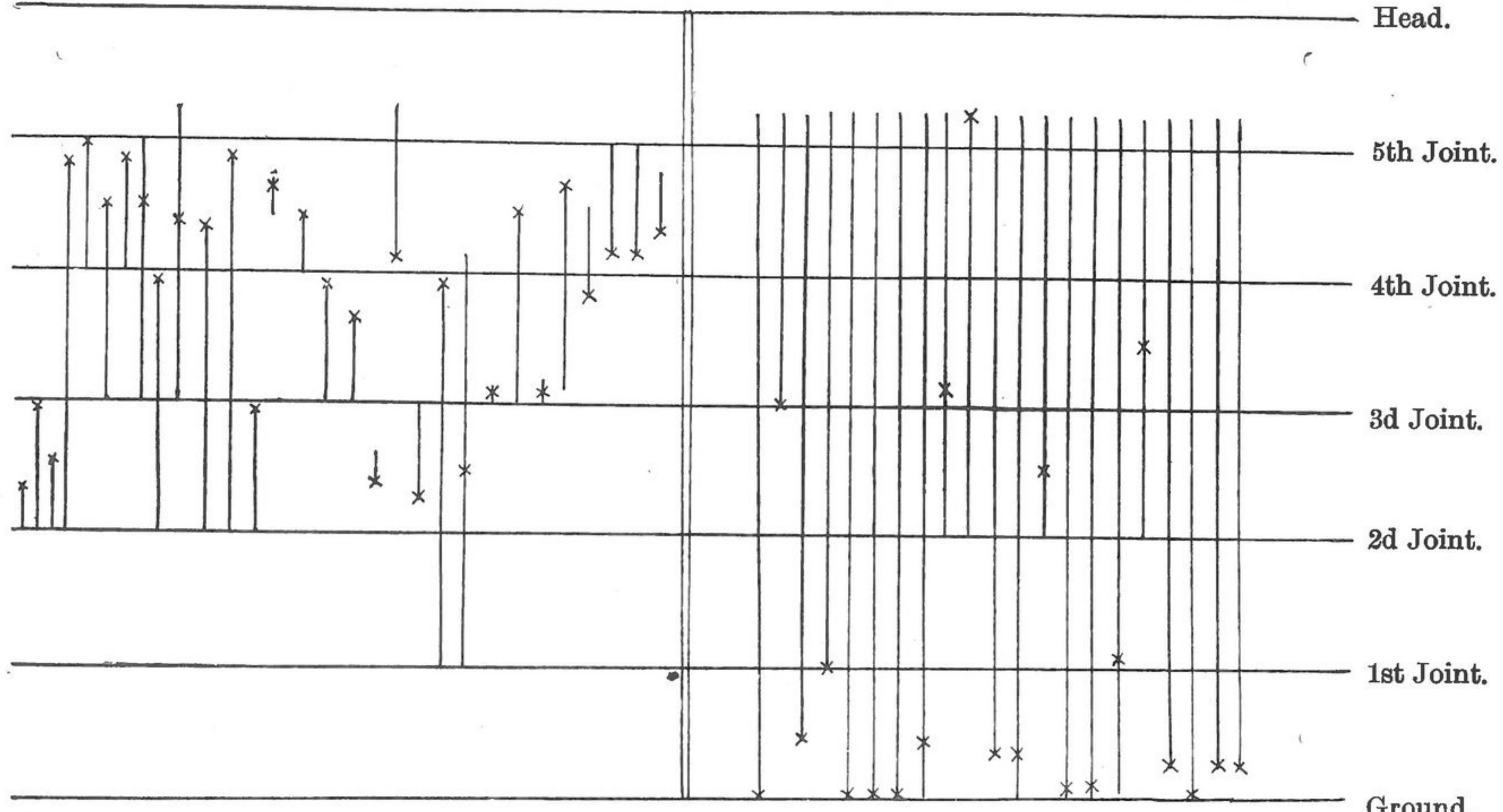
NOTE 3. On the position in which the egg is laid. "This insect," says M. Dugaigneau, "after pairing pierces the stalk of the rye, below the first knot, to deposit an egg in its interior, which hatches so much earlier, being warmed by the sun's rays concentrated close to the earth, among all the straw of the rye." My observations do not confirm this statement. The insect appears to oviposit anywhere along the larger part of the straw where it is hollow; if any preference is shown, it is for the upper portion of the straw, not for the lower. Table I will serve to illustrate this point. In this table the spaces between the horizontal lines represent the sections of a straw of wheat. The vertical lines represent the portion bored by the larvae of *Cephus* in 30 straws taken from a single square yard on the 29th of June. Obviously in each case the egg was laid somewhere within the burrowed parts; in the majority of cases this must have been above the third joint; it may have been so in all cases excepting Nos. 13, 18 and 20, counting from the left.

NOTE 4. On the development of the larvae. I made observations to determine the rate of development of the larvae and the date of their maturing. Especial pains was taken to determine if any considerable proportion of the larvae

cent. or 5 per cent. of the stalks. On June 29th the wheat was beginning to turn brown. On that date all of the wheat stalks were gathered from one square yard of the field and each stalk examined. Thirty of the stalks were found to be infested. Careful notes were taken of the position of each larva and the extent it had bored. The results are represented graphically in Table I. A study of this table shows that the greater part of the larvae were in the upper part of the stalks; and most of them were boring towards the head of the stalks. Several larvae had just begun to tunnel the stalk and had not yet perforated a single joint.

On the 9th of July the wheat was ready to harvest. At this time the stalks from another square yard were examined; and the results are shown in Table II. It will be seen that a very marked change had taken place in the ten days intervening between this time and the previous examination. In each case every joint above the larva had been tunneled; with one exception the larvae had started downward; and 16 of the 21 larvae had penetrated the lower joint. Had the wheat been cut with a reaper that day, only five of the larvae would have been removed with the straw. The average length of the larvae was 11 mm. In only two cases had the larvae begun to make the circular cut near the ground. The wheat was left standing in a portion of the field and exam-

TABLE I. (June 29th.)



Graphical representation of the positions of larvae and extent of their borings. The spaces between the horizontal lines represent the sections of the straws; each vertical line indicates the extent of the boring of a larva; and the x the position of the larva when found.

failed to mature in time to descend to the ground before the grain was cut, as bearing on the artificial dissemination of the species. The data given above indicates a short duration of the egg state and a rapid development of the larvae. It should be borne in mind, however, that those observations were made in the Insectary upon specimens whose development had been accelerated by the heat of the greenhouse. In the field the corresponding changes took place much later. After the appearance of the adult flies in the Insectary, I made frequent observations in the field. The following are the more important results: Careful searching in the fields failed to reveal the presence of any adults till May 25th. Then they were found to be quite common in a field of young clover, which was last year's wheat field. The insects had passed the winter in the wheat stubble in this field and had not yet migrated from it. Although I took 50 specimens in 20 minutes by sweeping in this field, I could not find a single specimen in the nearest wheat field. On May 29th the Sawflies were found for the first time common in the wheat field. Both sexes were found, but the females were much more abundant. The specimens were found especially in that part of the field nearest the clover field. At that time the heads of wheat were just beginning to project from the sheath formed by the upper leaf. This was true of probably 4 per

inations were made on the 13th, 15th, 17th and 19th of July. On the 13th nineteen infested stalks were found in one square yard of the field. In these only one larva was above the second joint; 5 were at the first joint; 13 were at the root. All were below the reach of the reaper, as the one above the second joint was only two inches from the ground; in fact it was making its cocoon at this point. Ten of the specimens had made the circular cut, and three had spun their cocoons.

LABORERS AND THEIR PLANS.

A. B. SALOM.

Important movements in labor agitation in the United States are predicted for the coming year. The most important of these movements is the proposition, made by the leaders among the agitators, to inaugurate on May 1, 1890, a general effort to make eight hours a day of labor. On that date it is proposed that over a half-million of laboring men in this country shall demand that their day of labor shall be reduced from twelve, or eleven, or ten, or nine, or more hours to eight hours, while their pay shall remain at the present figures. In case their demand is not granted, the laborers are to quit work and to wait until the employers are forced to give them what they ask. Who are the

men proposing to make this important move? They are grouped under the general name of "The American Federation of Labor," and the societies and membership of the federation are shown by their official rolls to be as follows:

Trade.	Local Member- ship.	Unions.	Trade.	Local Member- ship.	Unions.
Journeymen Bakers.	70	10,000	Furniture Work's Un	36	5,800
Barbers' Nat'l Union	12	5,500	Flint Glassblowers' Un.	83	6,000
Boatmen's Int. Union	2	1,000	Granite Cutters' Na- tional Union.....	86	5,000
Boilermakers' Inter.			Hairspinners' Na. Un.	4	900
Brotherhood	32	3,500	HatFinishers' Na. Un.	15	4,450
Federation of Book- keepers		4,000	Hatmakers' Na. Un.	12	3,500
Glassblowers' League (East)		3,500	Silk Hatters' Asso'n	17	1,000
Glassblowers' League (West)		4,500	Wool Hatters' Ass'n	12	800
Brotherhood of			Horse Collar Ma. Un.	21	1,500
Brakemen.....	264	12,000	Horseshoers' Assoc'n	32	8,000
Brewers' Nat'l Union	21	2,500	Amal. Ass'n Iron and Steel Workers.....	117	35,000
Brick and Stonema- sons' I. U.	161	23,000	Iron Mou'ers' Un. of North America	250	28,571
Building Laborers & Hodcarriers	30	8,000	Metal Workers Un'n	12	1,200
Carp'ters' & Joiners' Amalg'a'ted Society	35	2,270	Musicians' Na. Leag.	18	9,000
Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners	481	53,240	Na. Un. of Oystermen	11	1,000
Cigarmakers' Int. Un.	260	28,000	Nat. Patternmakers' League	9	1,000
Carriage & Wagon- makers' Union.....		1,000	Brotherhood of Pain- ters and Decorators	116	5,500
Nat. Federation of Miners & Laborers		35,000	Pianomakers' Union.		5,000
Miners' and Laborers' Amal. Ass'n, Penn..		6,000	Operative Plasterers International Union	20	2,500
Miners' and Laborers' Amal. Ass'n, Ohio..		14,000	Journeymen Plum'r's and Gasfitters.....		6,000
Miners' and Laborers' Amal. Ass'n, Indiana	52	7,000	Int. Typographi'l Un.	275	24,000
Miners' Protect. Ass'n		10,000	Germ. Am. Typog'ia	20	1,100
Order of R. R. Cond.		8,000	Br. R. R. Switchmen	58	5,000
Nat. Un. of Coopers	11	11,000	Lasters' Prot've Un.	66	9,500
Amal. Ass'n of Elas- tic Web Weavers..	7	1,000	Mulespinners' Union		10,000
Broth. Loco. Engi'rs	394	25,000	Stonecutters' Union.	20	1,500
Broth. Stat'y Eng'rs		6,000	Journeymen Tailors' Union	70	9,500
Broth. Loco. Fire'en	380	19,000	Bro. of Telegraphers Textile Workers' Pro- gressive Union.....	8	1,000
			Umbrella, Pipe and Cane-Workers	5	1,300
			Woodcarvers' Union	9	1,000

During the past eight or nine years the societies have been preparing for the crusade which is to open on the first of next May. They have proselyted, propagandized and labored incessantly to increase their numbers and influence. They have published their ideas, their aims and their intentions in order to familiarize the public with their scheme. At first their proposition to secure the eight-hour day of labor included legislation, both state and national, to be secured by the influence of their members. That part of the programme seems to have failed absolutely, and now they declare their intention and their ability to proceed without reference to legislation. They say that they can, and that they will, on the first of next May issue a general order that will bring the majority of the important industrial interests of the United States to a sudden and complete standstill. They claim that the standstill will last until labor has secured its victory over capital.

What is the prospect of success for these men in this movement? In the first place, their numbers are comparatively insignificant. They do not represent a majority of the labor in the country. That makes them comparatively weak. Another element of weakness is their hostility to laborers who are not enrolled on their lists, and whom they have boycotted and opposed in every possible way. Just as soon as the Federation men quit work, men outside the Federation will step in and take their places. In this way the history of labor agitations, and particularly of strikes, will repeat itself. The strike will, first of all, transform the "ins" into "outs" and the "outs" into "ins," and business will go on as usual. They claim to have stored funds enough to carry them without suffering through a long strike. As it will require from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a day to sustain the proposed strike, it becomes a matter of mere dollars and cents to the prospective strikers. Have they on hand \$365,000,000 to carry on their strike a year, in case capital holds

out so long? Have they \$200,000,000, or \$100,000,000, or \$50,000,000, or even \$10,000,000 in cash upon which they can draw to keep themselves in food, in shelter and in clothing while they remain out of work?

Another important weak point in the array of the forces of labor in the prospective campaign is the vacant spot in the ranks that indicates the absence of the other great labor combination, the Knights of Labor. That organization has undergone such losses and miseries in conflict with established things that it is in no mood to invite further disasters, for the present, at least. In somewhat different form, under slightly different guise, the Knights of Labor have engaged the same forces which the Federation now proposes to engage, and, with twice the numerical force of the Federation, they failed to overthrow those forces. Having gained wisdom, if nothing else, they are not to be drawn into the May contest in 1890. Allied with the Federation, they would make an imposing display. With the two chief labor organizations unable to agree and unwilling to battle together, it is safe to predict the failure of that organization which shall go into battle on a forlorn hope.

Can capital afford to give these men what they ask? In case their request for a reduction of 50 per cent. or 25 per cent. in the length of a day of labor implied a corresponding reduction in the wages for a day, so that more men could be employed and the aggregate cost of production remained the same, it would be a matter of indifference to employers. It seems that the agitators do not propose to ask for or to accept any reduction in wages. They are demanding less work for the same wages, ignoring utterly the plain fact that in no important industry in the civilized world is capital making profits large enough to cover the suddenly increased cost of production by a quarter, a third or a half. As they seem to understand the situation, the capitalist, who spends a dollar in making an article that sells for \$1.10, can, by some mysterious means, under "pressure by organized labor," as they call it, spend \$1.25, or \$1.33, or \$1.50 in making that article, and still be able to sell it for the market price of \$1.10 and make a living profit on the transaction! Evidently the Federation will run its head against a very firm wall next May, unless it reconsiders its determination to attempt a general industrial wreckage and concludes that the most valuable part of valor is discretion.

Prophecy is generally futile, but probabilities may be indicated with propriety in this case. The May battle, should it be forced, will result in prompt disaster to the agitators. On the side of the Federation are weak numbers, jealousies, divisions, splits, uncertainty, lack of funds, lack of public sympathy, unreasonable demands, intolerance, disregard of public and private rights and a general lack of characteristics to commend the organization or its cause to public support. On the opposing side are arrayed all the numerical and moral force of all the consumers in the country, all the unchangeable laws of cause and effect, all the unalterable relations of demand and supply, all the power of capital that can outwait labor without capital, and all the influences that have through the century been potential in bringing about the present order of things industrial and economic. The loud-mouthed demagogues may proclaim that they hold the modern world in their hands, but their proclamation will never be able to change the unchangeable or to force capital or any other power to perform the impossible.

SECRETARY BARRY'S LATEST MANIFESTO.

Following is the text of the address delivered by Secretary Frank Barry, of the Millers' National Association, at the convention of the Northern Indiana Millers' Association, held at Fort Wayne, December 3, 1889: "Although I had not expected to be called upon to make any remarks at this meeting, I feel that I can not permit the opportunity, kindly afforded, to pass without saying a few words to you regarding the Millers' National Association, though I regret that some one more competent and eloquent than myself can not perform the duty. I trust you will pardon the reference to another association than your own at this time. I feel that the National Association should interest every miller in our country; it

certainly deserves the hearty support and co-operation of all the millers, if not for the many substantial benefits which it has been the means of providing in the past, then certainly on account of those which it is daily, and can in future secure and bestow.

"The national association was called to life at a time when millers of the country were sorely oppressed by patent suits. Patent claimants and even combinations of patent sharks were springing up on every side, and their field of nefarious operation bid fair to prove very profitable for them. A number of local protective organizations were formed by millers, but their action was hampered, and little encouragement resulted from their efforts to fight common enemies, owing to lack of united movement. In 1877 it was decided to form a union of all these local organizations under one banner, for the purpose of protection of the milling interests of America. The strength of this union and organization, the Millers' National Association, was felt at once, and the many patent infringement suits which were threatening were promptly and effectively disposed of. From that day to this the national association has never failed to provide absolute protection to its members from all infringement claims that have arisen, and has saved millers of the United States millions of dollars, as I can prove by the documents. Some fifty cases have received the attention of our executive committee, many of which have been carried into the courts, and in three instances have reached final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States. The national association has never been defeated in the courts, and has but in two instances effected compromises. It has proven a power in subduing the operations of patent sharks in the milling field. So much for the past, which I claim ought to inspire a feeling of gratitude on the part of every miller and a desire to support and maintain our organization.

"I believe that we are to-day no nearer the end of patent trouble and litigation arising from patent infringement claims than we were at the time when the national association was organized. This belief is substantiated by the fact that during the current year no less than six different claims have arisen, threatening suits against our members. In each instance, however, when the claimants have been brought to a realization of the fact that they had a powerful organization to fight, and not an individual miller, they have quietly subsided and we have heard no more from them. In these cases, had the individual miller been obliged to defend himself, instead of merely placing the matter in the hands of our association, his first move necessarily would have been to employ a good patent attorney, which entails an expense for a retaining fee from \$150 to \$250 as a mere starter, sufficient money to have furnished a 200-barrel mill membership in the national association from the date of its organization until to-day. Patent sharks realize the necessity of steering clear of members of our association. They also realize the fact that they could reap rich harvests, were it not for the national association, by attacking millers located at distances sufficiently removed from each other to prevent united action against them and demanding a royalty or license fee which is considerably less than the retaining fee of a patent attorney. In such cases many millers are apt, as a measure of economy, to pay the amount demanded for license and avoid all trouble. In the aggregate these sharks could collect considerable money, working upon this principle, were it not that the national association is ever upon the alert to frustrate such rascally schemes.

"I presume nearly every miller experiences from time to time trouble from the sharp practices of dishonest and tricky flour-buyers. Realizing this fact, it was decided at the last convention of the association to enlarge our field of usefulness to members by taking in hand all such troubles, and when a member is dealt with unfairly or dishonestly by a flour-buyer he can now turn his complaint over to this association for adjustment. Members will be advised of the experience of others in all such cases, and I believe this feature will prove of great value, and that we shall succeed in subduing and regulating this class of sharks as effectually as we have their brethren in the patent field.

"When a miller can secure for himself immunity from litigation and security in the honest transaction of his business which is afforded to our members, at an expense which for the past ten years has not averaged but one dollar per year per 100 barrels of daily capacity, I can not see why any one should decline to join with us. Our membership fee, or initiation, is five dollars per 100 barrels of daily capacity at present, a mere trifle as compared with the benefits derived. I wish to say here that an impression exists with some that during the past few years the national association has been slowly falling off in numbers or dying from inanition. This impression has perhaps arisen owing to the ceaseless efforts of enemies of the national association to do it injury by every means in their power, misrepresentation being their strongest arm. I assure you, gentlemen, that this impression referred to is the opposite of facts in the case. The national association stands to-day stronger and larger in point of daily capacity of its members than at any time since its organization. During the year 1879 the association in point of number of individual members was at flood-tide, simply because at that time patent troubles had reached a climax, and the national association had begun to demonstrate its power and usefulness. A large number of millers had joined simply to escape persecution and find a harbor of refuge. After the association had gotten the better of patent sharks, and a season of peace and quiet began to reign, owing to the absence of menace, a number of these millers began to feel that they had no further use for the association for the present, and, caring but little for the future, allowed their membership to lapse for non-payment of dues, some, I am sorry to say, going so far as to refuse to pay their share for the expense incurred in obtaining benefits which they had enjoyed in the past.

"After the assessment of 1883 there occurred a 'land-slide' of this class of members, and the membership of the association was greatly reduced. After the season of 'stand-still,' the association then commenced a steady, healthy and substantial growth, which has increased in rapidity. To give an idea of recent growth I will say that over 30 per cent. of the members which we have to-day have joined during the past two years. I should not make this claim if it could not be substantiated. So much for the work of our enemies. We are growing every day, but still we want more members, thus to increase our power and influence. I hope to see the day when every progressive and level-headed miller in our country shall be a member of the national association."

THE MINNEAPOLIS ATTACK ON RICHMOND.

Recently the Minneapolis grain and flour journal calling itself the "Northwestern Miller" made a malicious attack on the flour trade of Richmond, Va. The Wholesale Grocers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond represented the attack, and the following letter was sent to the Minneapolis journal:

RICHMOND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, |
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18, 1889.
Editor "Northwestern Miller."

DEAR SIR: The editorial in your issue of Oct. 11, reflecting upon Richmond as a flour market, has just been brought to my attention officially by a member of this chamber. The flour trade of this city, as far as it has been practicable to canvass it, are unanimously of the opinion that such a publication, which throws suspicion upon all Richmond merchants engaged in this trade, was unwarranted, and they are also unanimous in the opinion that they have a right to demand the name of the miller reporting the case cited by you, the name of the party in Richmond referred to as purchaser of the flour, and a full and exact statement of all the facts of the transaction. Your sense of justice will doubtless satisfy you of the propriety of this demand. Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Very respectfully, R. A. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Receiving the refusal of the Minneapolis journal to name the wrongdoers, the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and the Wholesale Grocers' Association, at a meeting held December 12, 1889, adopted the following pointed and explicit resolutions:

Whereas, A paper called the "Northwestern Miller," published at Minneapolis, Minn., has made attacks reflecting seriously upon the integrity of this trade, charging that members of it have flagrantly violated every consideration of good faith in dealing with certain millers of the Northwest; and whereas, the aforesaid paper has been politely requested b

this trade, through the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, to furnish the names of parties charged with these alleged offenses, on which these reflections are based, together with those preferring charges, to the end that a full investigation might be made and the facts given to the world; and whereas, said paper, for reasons best known to itself, has refused to comply with this very proper demand and has continued to publish scurrilous and slanderous charges preferred by anonymous writers and given its sanction to such articles, it seems proper that this trade should assert its position with respect to this matter; therefore be it

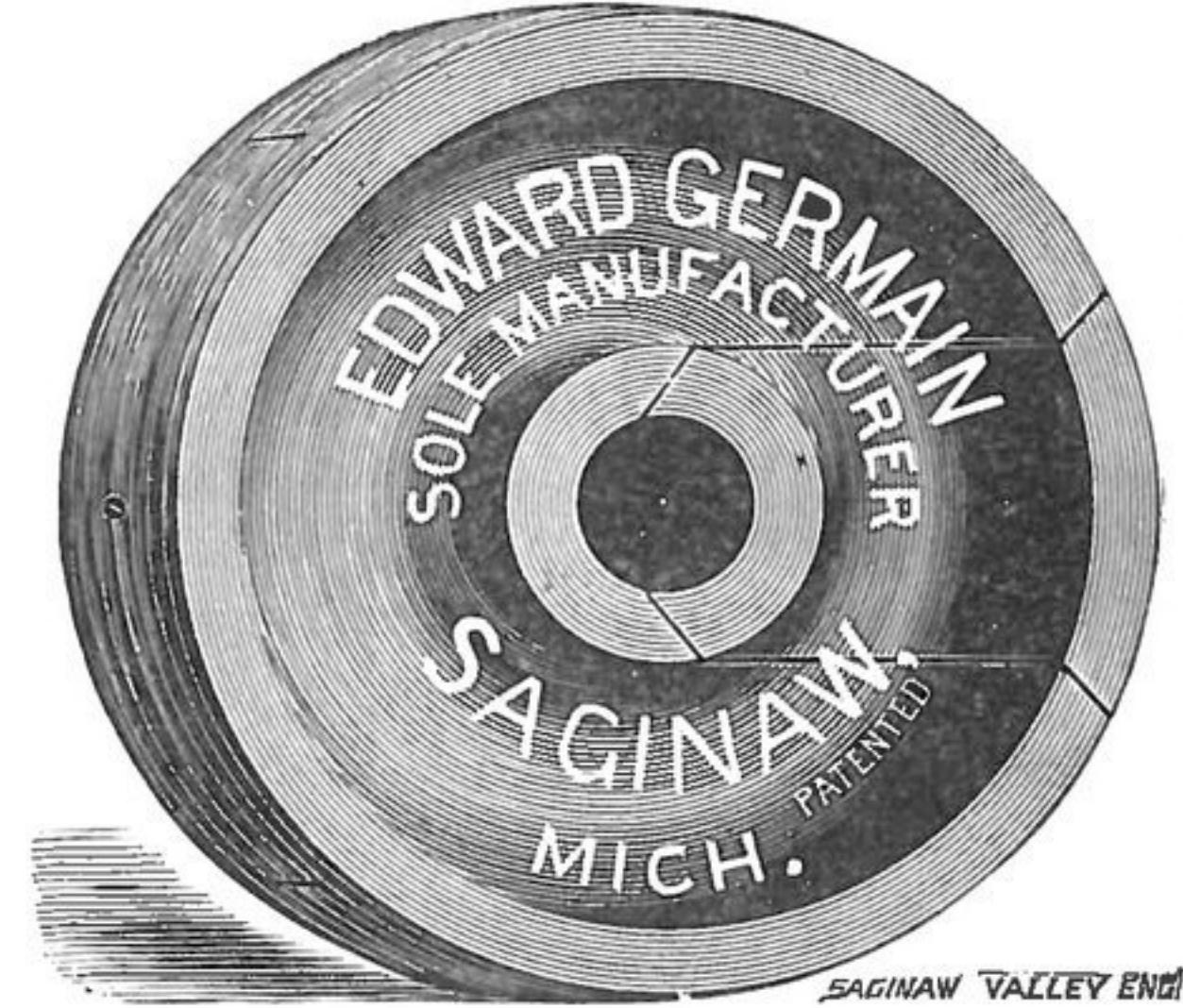
Resolved, That the aforesaid paper, by the acts above recited, of making wholesale charges against a community and affording a safe ambush through which anonymous and irresponsible writers can deliver their coarse and vulgar abuse, and in refusing the investigation demanded, which alone can determine the truth or falsity of its charges, places itself upon a plane too low for further consideration. The best answer to such people is a simple statement of their position, which must carry with it the condemnation of all fair and decent minds.

Resolved, That while we dismiss as beneath contempt that paper and its editors and the general and anonymous charges of which the said paper is the vehicle, we desire to maintain and keep clear our position, and again state that any charges formulated in a definite way against specified persons connected with this trade will be thoroughly investigated, and if such charges be proven true this whole trade pledges itself to co-operate with the aggrieved party in bringing the offender to justice.

The *Century Magazine* for January is a most interesting number of that famous periodical. The contents include a fine portrait of James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth"; "Bubastis, an Egyptian Historical Study," by Prof. Amelia B. Edwards; "The Undertone," by T. T. Munger; "Friend Olivia," III, by Amelia E. Barr; "The Crucial Test," by Matt Crim; "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," III; "A Damascus Garden," by Margaret J. Preston; "Italian Old Masters," by W. J. Stillman; "Daumier, Caricaturist," by Henry James; "To the Tsar," by Florence E. Coates; "The Merry Chanter," III, by Frank R. Stockton; "A God of the Aztecs," by Helen T. Hutcheson; "Abraham Lincoln," by Hay and Nicolay; "Pursuit and Death of J. Wilkes Booth," by Prentiss Ingraham and others; "Sancho Matarra," by John Heard, Jr.; "What is the Real Shape of the Spiral Nebulae?" by Edward S. Holden; "The Nature and Method of Revelation," by George P. Fisher. The miscellaneous departments are full of interest. The illustrations are excellent, and from beginning to end the volume is rarely rich. Address the *Century Co.*, 33 East 17th street, New York, N. Y.

J. Chandron and others, Clifton, Tex., have formed a stock company to build a 50-barrel roller flouring-mill.

The Cowles "Reliable" Sectional Wood Pulley

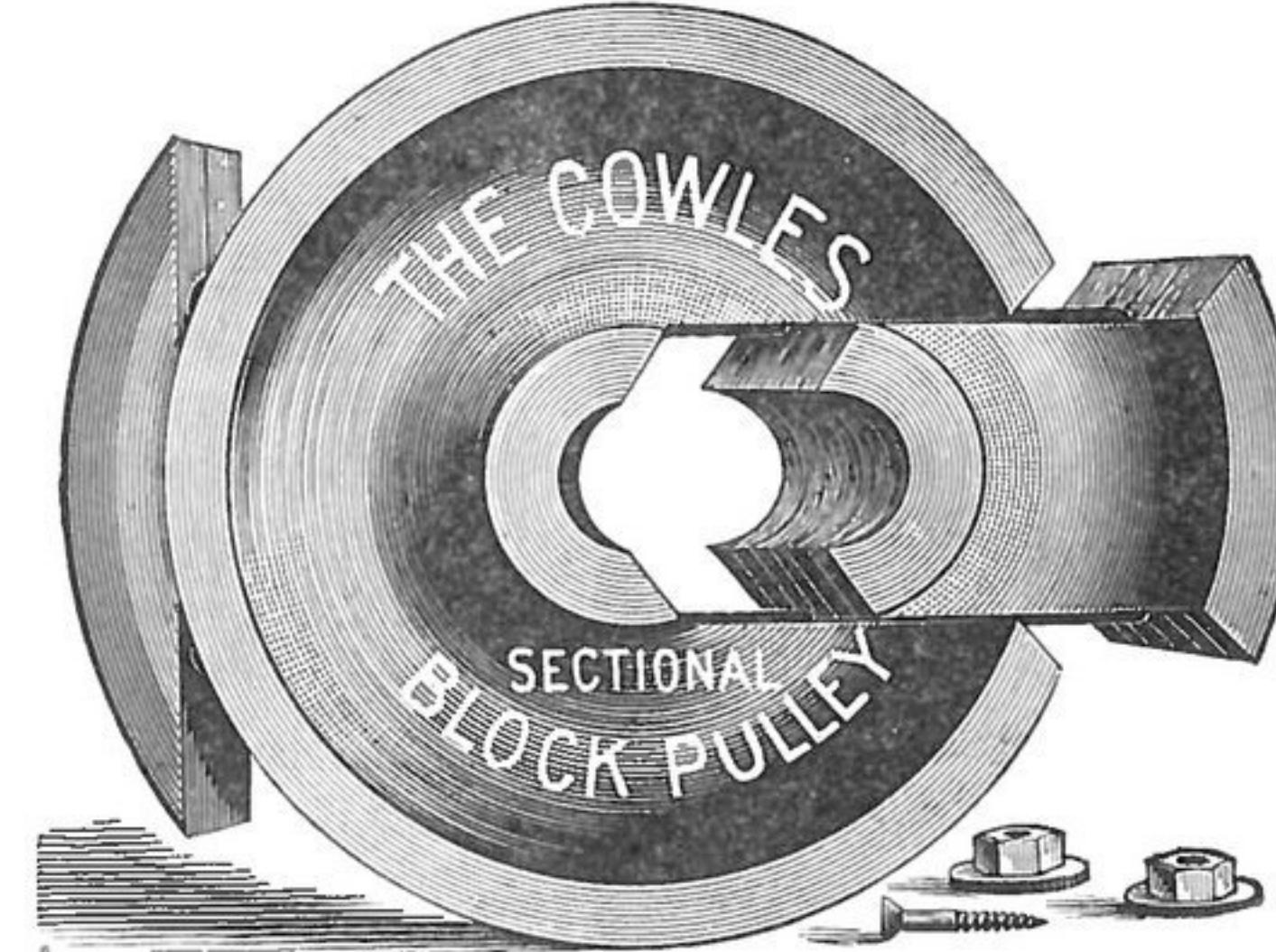


Web made of several layers glued together with grain crossing, and faced up on both sides. Iron flanges securely bolted to web. Rim put on after web has been trued up. Web and rim turned on inside and face, making perfect running pulley. Rim supported entire circumference. Positive self-gripping device for securing pulley to shafting, which is self-centering, and can not slip with wear.

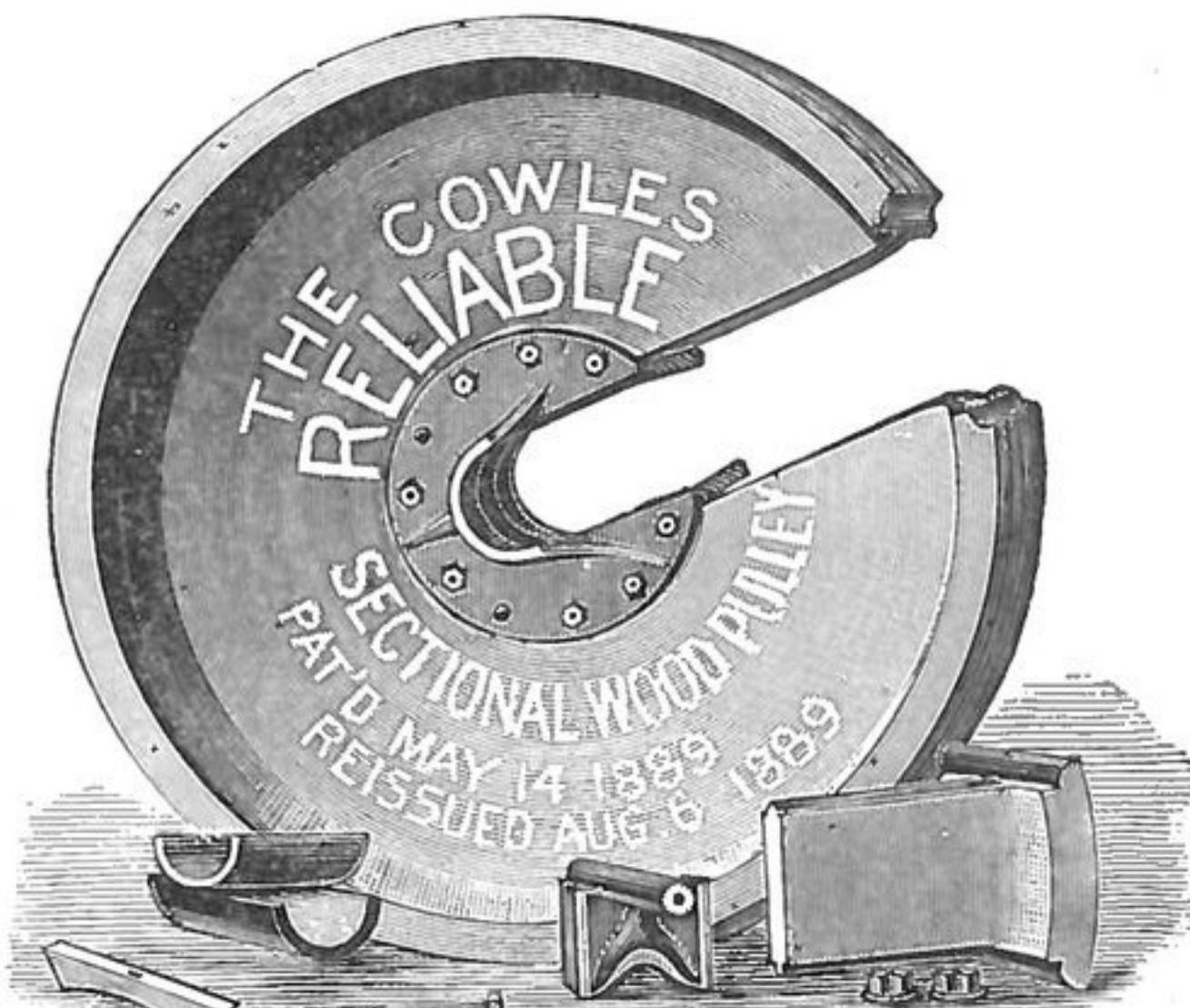
A wooden rim pulley transmits from 30 to 50 per cent. more power with same belt than an iron one.

Two-thirds lighter than iron, bearings will wear longer and the expense for lubricants will be less.

Having solid web, there is no air resistance. The "Reliable" can be placed on shaft or position changed in one-fourth the time required with any other pulley.



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What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, *has ruined more stomachs than alcohol*. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

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N. B.—All Mill Picks ground and ready for use (both old and new) before leaving the shop. No time and money lost grinding rough and newly dressed Picks. All come to hand ready for use.

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Jobbing, Etc., Etc.

SAGINAW, MICH., U.S.A.



TO PRESERVE TEXTURES FOREVER.—A Belgian chemist has discovered a means for rendering texture, no matter how delicate in fabric or color, proof against the ravages of decay. The wonderful state of preservation which the headbands of Egyptian mummies exhibit is due to their having been impregnated with a kind of resin. This led the inventor to make certain experiments with the substance extracted from birch bark, to which the peculiar aroma of Russian leather is due, and he found that the green tar, which was left over after the oil used in tanning had been extracted from the white bark of the birch tree, yields neither acid nor alkaloid, and that in solution with alcohol it forms a liquid of remarkable fluidity with the power of resisting, when once dried, even the action of alcohol.

GENERAL NOTES.

SINCE 1882 there have been organized in the Argentine Republic seven joint-stock companies having a capital of over \$20,000,000 each; 13 with \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 each; 20 with \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each; 54 with \$1,000,000 to 5,000,000 each; 24 with \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, and 46 with not less than \$500,000, a total of 164 companies with a combined capital of \$596,500,000. Mr. Mulhall, of the Buenos Ayres "Standard," alludes to this as the joint-stock company mania. Mr. Mulhall says that in a majority of the above companies the capital is not yet paid up, but is being called monthly in 10 and 15 per cent. installments, making a serious drain upon the money market. The population of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the republic, is said to have increased from 250,000 in 1869 to 433,000 in 1889. The population of the whole republic is slightly over 4,000,000. Gold is at a premium of 130 per cent. The national debt is large and growing even more rapidly than the republic. A great financial crash is anticipated.

POINTS IN MILLING.

COMMENTING on a recent paragraph in these columns concerning the behavior of roofing slate when exposed to flames, an architect writes: "At first glance I thought you were crazy wrong, but second thought leads me to believe that you are right, after all. I have covered many buildings with slate, some flouring-mills among others, and I must say that slate, while having many things to commend it ordinarily, will act badly in case of near-by fire, cracking up and running off the roof with the first hot flame or the first dash of cold water on them after they are heated. After watching a number of fires, I think it safe to conclude that slate, because of its brittleness in heat, is not as serviceable as shingles, either in keeping a fire inside the walls of a building, or in preventing the catching of fire from other burning buildings."

MILLERS, many of whom have talked with me on this point, will understand that I am not making an attack on slate as a mill roofing material. Slate is a good roof under all ordinary conditions. I only wish to impress upon the minds of millers and mill-wrights that a mill is not a "fire-proof building" simply because it is covered by a slate roof.

"FIDDLESTICKS! Flour-dust won't explode any more than so much fine sand!" said the bumptious man with the naked light, who was prowling around, against explicit orders, in a dusty corner. There was a sudden red flame and a loud noise immediately after, and the bumptious man-who-knew-it-all-and-a-good-deal-more came out of a "tussle" with the combined cyclone and earthquake, minus his eyebrows, hair and beard, and with his hands and face red and painfully hot and ornamented with countless little blis-

ters. "Whew! Who would have believed that flour-dust could kick up a rumpus like that?" said the less-bumptious man. The mill building was saved, and the now "experienced" doubter will take a vacation to digest the lesson he learned and to prepare himself for new experiences on forbidden lines.

SPEAKING of fires in connection with mills, it may not be amiss to warn millers against the belief that a mill is made "fire-proof" by a sprinkling apparatus. One of the most recent of important mills burned, that of the L. C. Porter Milling Co., at Winona, Minn., was a "sprinkled risk," that is, it was equipped with the Walworth sprinkling apparatus. Concerning this particular fire a western mutual underwriter says: "The mill was a very good one, though of light construction, being of frame, iron clad and iron roof. The grain-elevator was adjoining and communicating with the mill proper and had a wooden slat ventilator on the roof, communicating with the dust-bin. A fire occurred in this ventilator in August, doing some few hundred dollars damage, which Mr. R. W. Bourne, Inspector for Chapman's companies, investigated. Without doubt both of the fires originated from a spark out of the brick smokestack. The first fire was put out by hose, being discovered before it had gained much headway. A Walworth sprinkler was located just under this ventilator, and though the system was supposed to be a dry pipe, neither the sprinkler company nor the milling company had ever been able to make it work. The sprinkler plant, I may say, had been installed about four years. The head above referred to in the top of the dust-room under the ventilator was examined the morning after the fire and found to be so clogged up with dust where the spindle dropped through the yoke that it had wedged after opening about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. When the fire was discovered, the water was turned on by hand by the engineer in both cases. The fire had gained such headway in the last fire that, while the sprinklers showered well and retarded the fire to a considerable extent, there was not enough water pressure, had there been enough water to extinguish the fire. At the time of the first fire, Mr. Bourne and I both suggested a pump to the owners, but, while they had done some investigating, no purchase had been made. They are now building a new mill, will have it well equipped and have ordered a 2,000-gallon pump."

IT may as well be understood that even brick walls, slate roofs and automatic sprinklers are not a guarantee against destruction by fire. The inflammable and explosive dust, the wooden floors and parts of machinery and the miscellaneous contents of the average mill mean destruction, or serious damage, at least, whenever the accidental spark, the unsuspected or undetected friction, or the fool with the naked light supplies the missing link. Watchfulness is worth all the other safeguards combined. "Fire-proof" is a very attractive word, but in practice it is a word that needs to be very greatly qualified. In flouring-mills, as in the case of other establishments, the trouble lies oftener with the contents than with the container. I would quite as willingly have a frame building wrecked by a dust-explosion as a solid stone or brick building.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Before anything very practicable can be done by millers to market their flour themselves and dispense with the profits absorbed through excessive handling and by dealers, it will be necessary to arrive at some definite system in the classification of brands. Nothing like an equitable price can be established upon products of the mills, so long as the various grades are in their present state of confusion.—*Indianapolis "Millstone."*

The weather in December has been too warm and has produced an untimely growth of the wheat plant, and we shall feel no surprise if the Hessian fly should soon be found. Cold weather would likely kill them off temporarily. While the Hessian fly frequently comes high to those who use them to bull the market, it seems to be a necessary and staple little cuss.—*Toledo "Market Report."*

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STANDARD 13 Sizes in Stock.
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3000 in use in all parts of the Civilized World.

JUNIOR 6 Sizes in Stock.
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An Automatic Engine cheaper than a Slide Valve.
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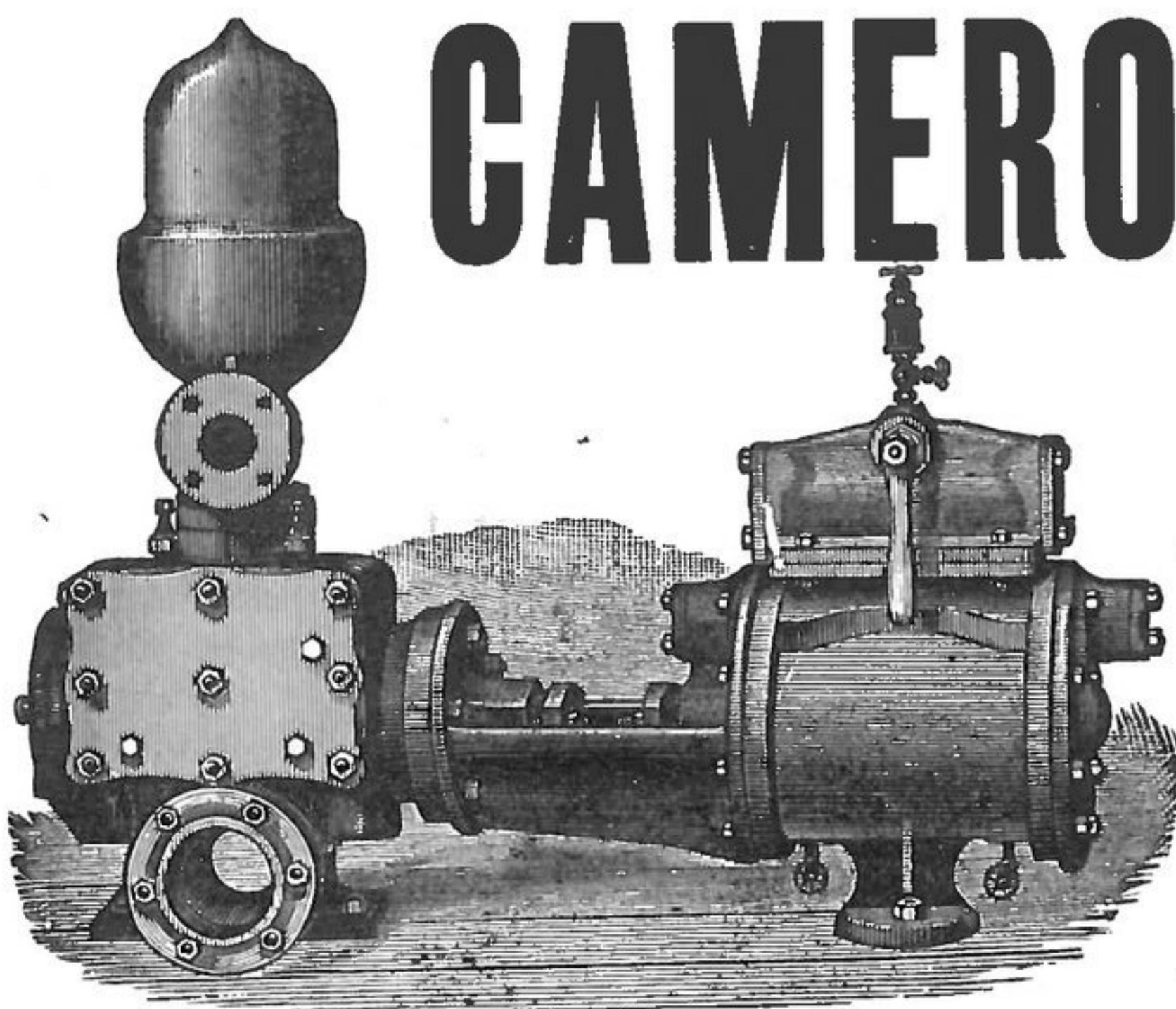
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"NO OUTSIDE VALVE GEAR."*

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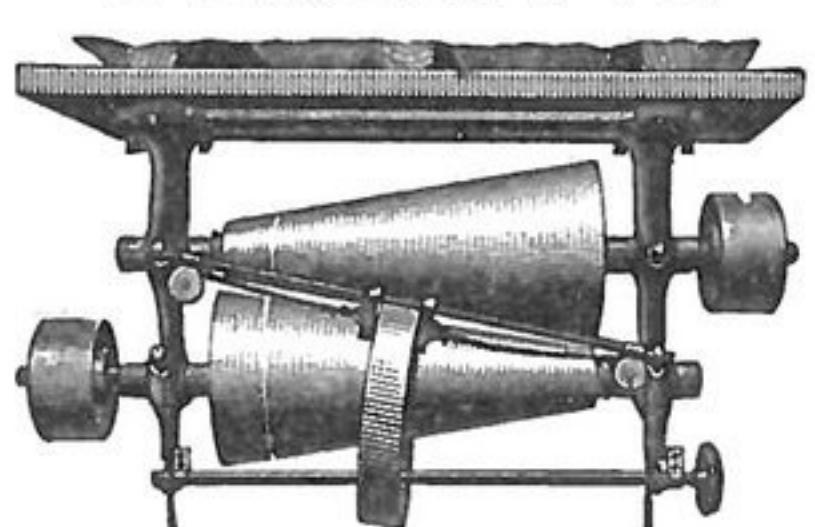
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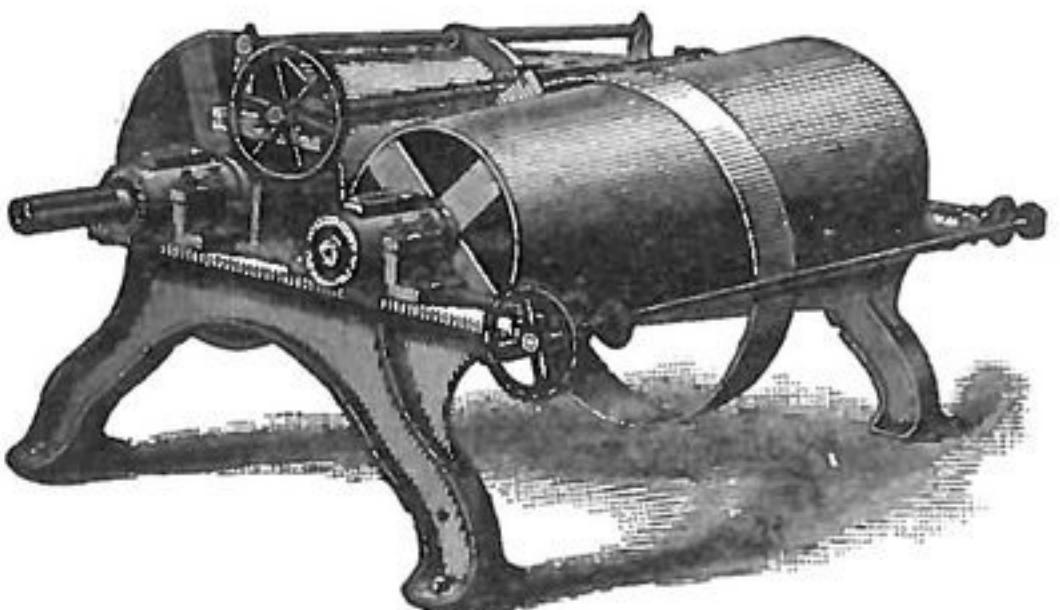
Foot of East 28d Street, - New York.

THE EVANS FRICTION CONE & FRICTIONAL GEARING

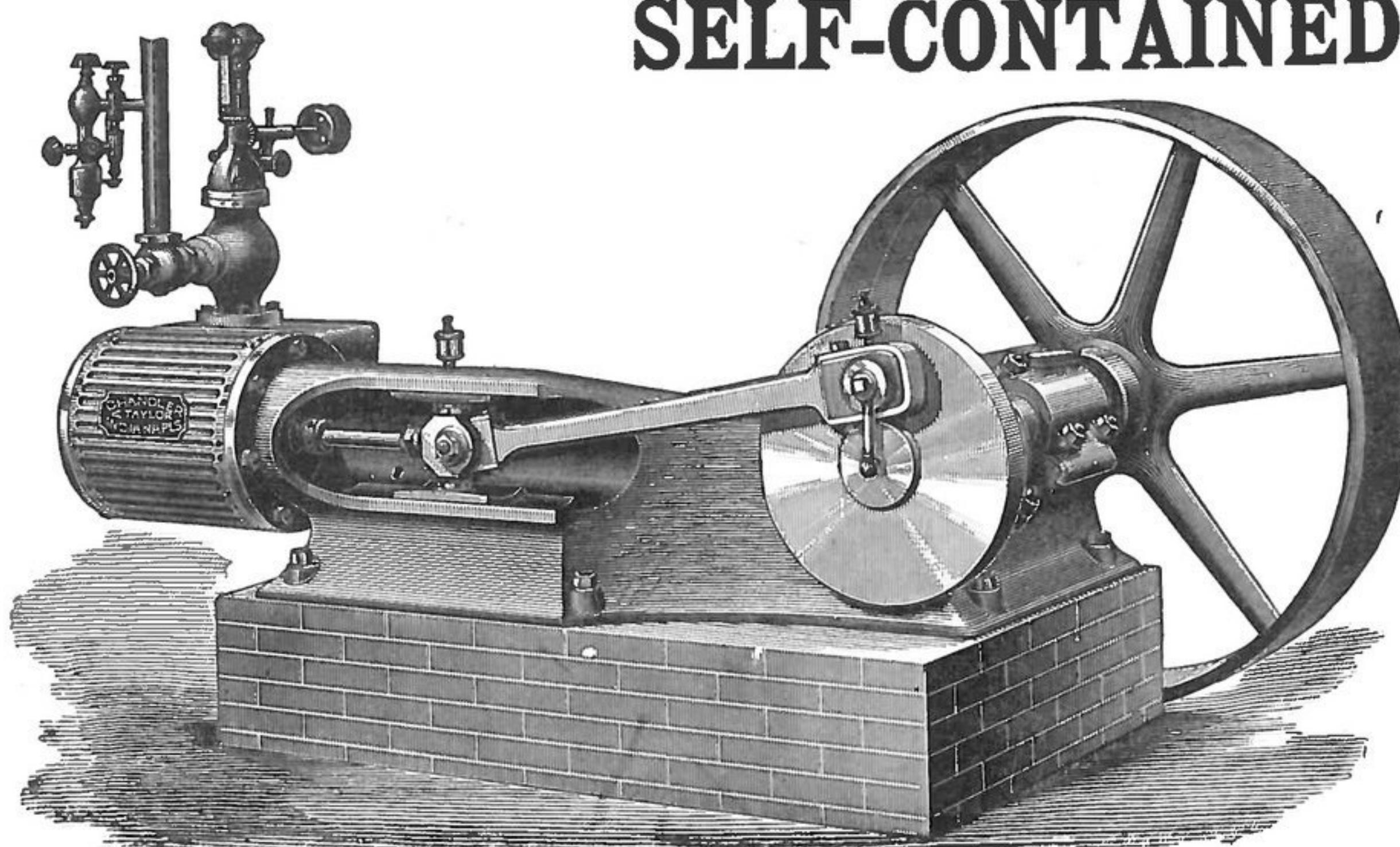
"PATENTED."



This cut represents a set of hanging cone pulleys. This pattern is intended for that class of machinery that stops and starts at the same speed, and at the same time be able to change the speed more or less while running. These cones are also fitted with a governor where a steady motion is required and the initial power is fluctuating. All sizes made from $\frac{1}{2}$ Horse Power to 50 Horse Power. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



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Engines, Saw-Mills and Drain Tile
Machinery a Specialty.



W. S. Briggs, miller, Alcove, N. Y., is dead.
 T. J. Roark's grist-mill, Marion, La., burned.
 B. O. Bird's grist-mill, Oakland, La., burned.
 Wm. F. Moxley, miller, New Milford, Pa., failed.
 B. K. Turner, Covington, Ky., builds a flour-mill.
 Smith & Glenn's grist-mill, Liberty, S. C., burned.
 L. B. Miller's grist-mill, Farmersville, La., burned.
 Beattie Bros., millers, Beattie, Me., out of business.
 D. M. Crosthwaite, Kyle, Tex., enlarges his grist-mill.
 E. K. Harris, Eagle Cove, Tex., builds a small buhr flouring-mill.
 Brodie & Borler, Bowie, Tex., want machinery for a new grist-mill.
 The Farmers' Alliance, Morganton, N. C., project a roller flouring-mill.
 The Greenville, Miss., Elevator & Warehouse Co. are building a grain-elevator.
 H. N. Hopkins & Co.'s grist-mill, Logansville, Ga., burned; the mill was new.
 Lovett & Rogers, Orrville, Ala., will rebuild their recently burned grist-mill.
 Scott & Dyer's elevator, Terre Haute, Ind., burned; loss \$7,000; insurance \$5,000.
 B. B. Comer and W. N. Reeves, Eufaula, Ala., want machinery for a new grist-mill.
 W. A. Bradford, Charlestown, W. Va., wants machinery for a new corn-meal mill.
 J. J. Hunt, Johnson City, Tenn., wants machinery for a 125-barrel roller flour-mill.
 The Hamlin Mill, Hiawatha, Kan., burned; loss \$8,000; the mill had just been rebuilt.
 The McGregor flour-mill, Winnipeg, Man., Canada, burned; fire mysterious; loss \$9,000.
 Brink & Herman, millers, Blissfield, Mich., dissolved, L. Herman going on with the business.
 Dr. Marshall's stone flour-mill, Northbrook, Pa., burned; loss considerable; fire mysterious.
 J. W. Smith's Romeo Flour Mills, Romeo, Mich., operated by George E. Allen, burned; loss \$3,000.
 Beatty & Martin, Kyle, Tex., project an \$8,000 grist-mill and cotton-gin; machinery is wanted.
 The Phoenix Roller Mills, Sulphur Springs, Tex., will rebuild their burned flouring-mill soon.
 E. M. Spears, Rogersville, Tenn., wants machinery for a 50-barrel water-power roller flouring-mill.
 J. M. Conts, Springfield, Tenn., wants machinery for a new flouring-mill, to be built next spring.
 Wm. Kibber's grist-mill and other property, Waterford, Pa., burned; loss \$15,000; insurance \$4,000.
 The flouring-mill of Klock & Herrington, Wellsboro, Pa., was recently burned; loss \$7,000; insurance \$2,400.
 E. W. Parker and others, Little Rock, Ark., are organizing a company to build a 200-barrel roller flouring-mill.
 L. D. Addison and others, Addison, Ky., have formed a stock company to build a flour-mill; they want machinery.
 The Roanoke Navigation & Water Power Co., Weldon, N. C., will build a grist-mill with 2,000 bushels daily capacity.
 The Greenleaf-Johnson Lumber Co.'s grist mill and other property, Howards, N. C., burned; loss \$75,000; insurance partial.
 W. Eastman and others, Point Pleasant, W. Va., have incorporated as the Equity Milling Co., capital stock \$21,300, to operate their flouring-mill.

G. S. Hurley and others, Fort Worth, Tex., incorporated the North Texas Grain, Milling & Elevator Co., capital stock \$500,000, to build and operate mills and elevators.

Herrington & Field, Wellsboro, Pa., are building a new full-roller mill, 40 by 48 feet and 3½ stories high, capacity 40 barrels of wheat flour daily, besides feed and buckwheat to meet all demands.

J. C. Carroll & Co., Adairville, Ky., have re-organized as the Adairville Milling Co. They will rebuild their burned flour-mill with 75-barrel capacity, and they will build an elevator; they want machinery.

J. S. Teague and others, Jacksborough, Tex., have incorporated the "Brown Valley Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Gin & Mill Association of Jack County," capital stock \$40,000, to build and operate grist-mills and gins; machinery is wanted.

The Business of the National Pulley Covering Co., of Baltimore, Md., during November came from 17 widely separated States, including some remarkably large coverings for Louisiana, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. This company will issue on January 1 a new price-list, notice of which will appear hereafter, much simplifying the sale of their goods.

The damaged barley and wheat from the Exchange Elevator fire in Buffalo, N. Y., was sold December 23 by Messrs. Worthington & Sill, representing the owners and underwriters, to A. Dawson, grain dealer of Medina, N. Y. The price paid was about \$7,500, or an average of 4 cents per bushel. The purchaser agreed also to dispose of the grain immediately. The amount of Canadian barley in store at the time of the fire was 122,057 bushels, on which the duty for only 10,410 bushels was paid, the balance being held in bond.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

E. Harrison Cawker, Milwaukee, Wis., publisher of "Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory," is compiling an entirely new edition for 1890-91. It will go to press February 1 and will be ready for delivery about March 1. He has endeavored to reach all flour-millers by circular. He requests those who have not responded to do so at once, and if any flour-mill owner has not received a circular he should immediately send his name, or firm name, with power used, daily capacity and other information to the above address. A complete work of this kind is of benefit to the entire trade, but it can not be made complete unless millers individually send in the required information.

Practicality and variety are the prominent characteristics of the number of *Good Housekeeping* (122) for January 4. The paper entitled "A Screw Loose in the Household Machinery" is very stimulating to the processes of thought, but with the wide difference of judgment as to what are the best ways of "managing" the home expenses, the problem suggested by the paper is not likely to prove easy of solution. "Practical Window Gardening," by Mrs. M. J. Plumstead; "Mending Day," by Sarah A. Peple; "School-day Dresses for Little Misses," by a school teacher; "Our Children and Their Treatment," the first of a series, and others are especially practical and useful papers. The other contents are up to the mark. A correspondent makes a vigorous attack on Edward Bellamy's co-operative housework scheme, and there is the attraction of a new prize puzzle.

The Transatlantic, the new Boston magazine, will begin the new year with a Rubinstein number, apropos of the great Russian composer's recent jubilee at St. Petersburg. Besides an account of the jubilee celebration the number will contain extensive extracts from a recent autobiographical sketch of Rubinstein, giving the most striking and interesting incidents in a life of which little has heretofore been known; also a remarkably fine portrait of Rubinstein, with a fac-simile of his autograph, written in Russian. Still other features will be a compilation of articles on the causes and effects of the Brazilian revolution; a novelette by Zola, entitled "The Morrow of the Crisis," which caused the suppression of the French journal in which it was originally published; the preface of a new book written by a Paris journalist, to show that Jeanne d'Arc was never burned at the stake; and numerous shorter articles. The music of the number will be a divertissement from Fingal's Wedding, by B. M. Colomer, the work that won the Rossini price in Paris for 1889.



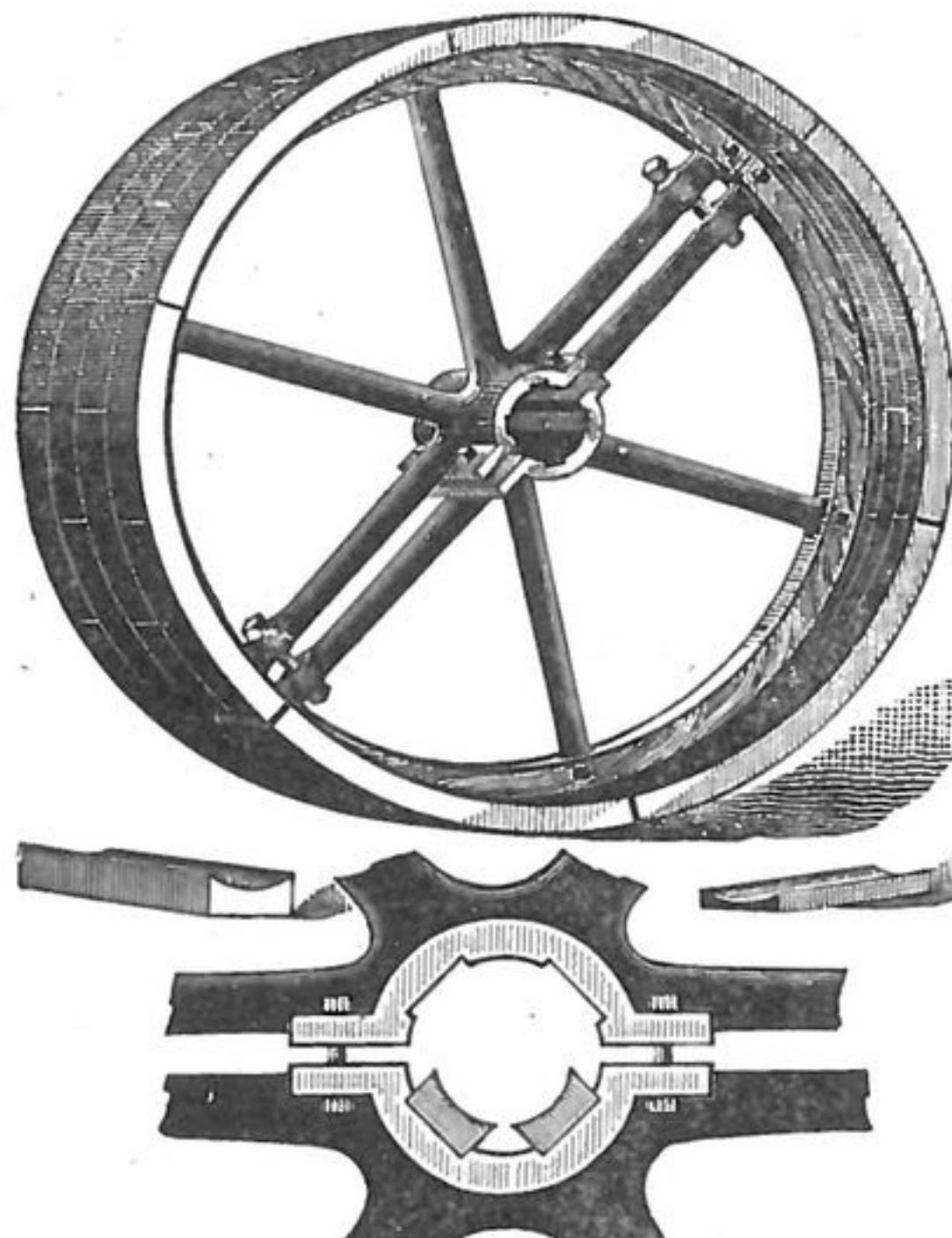
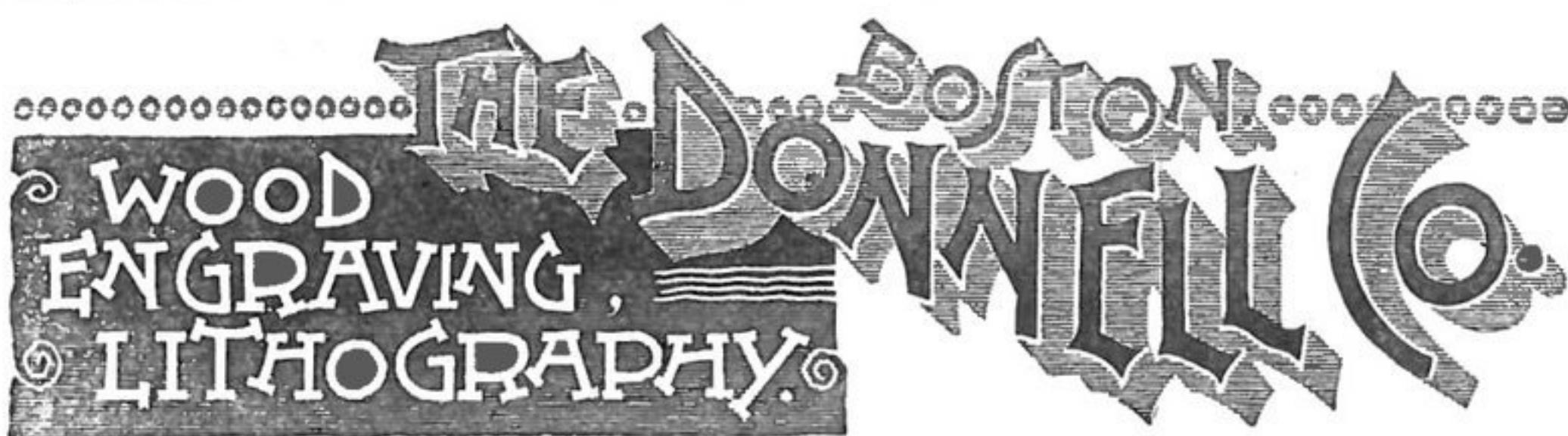
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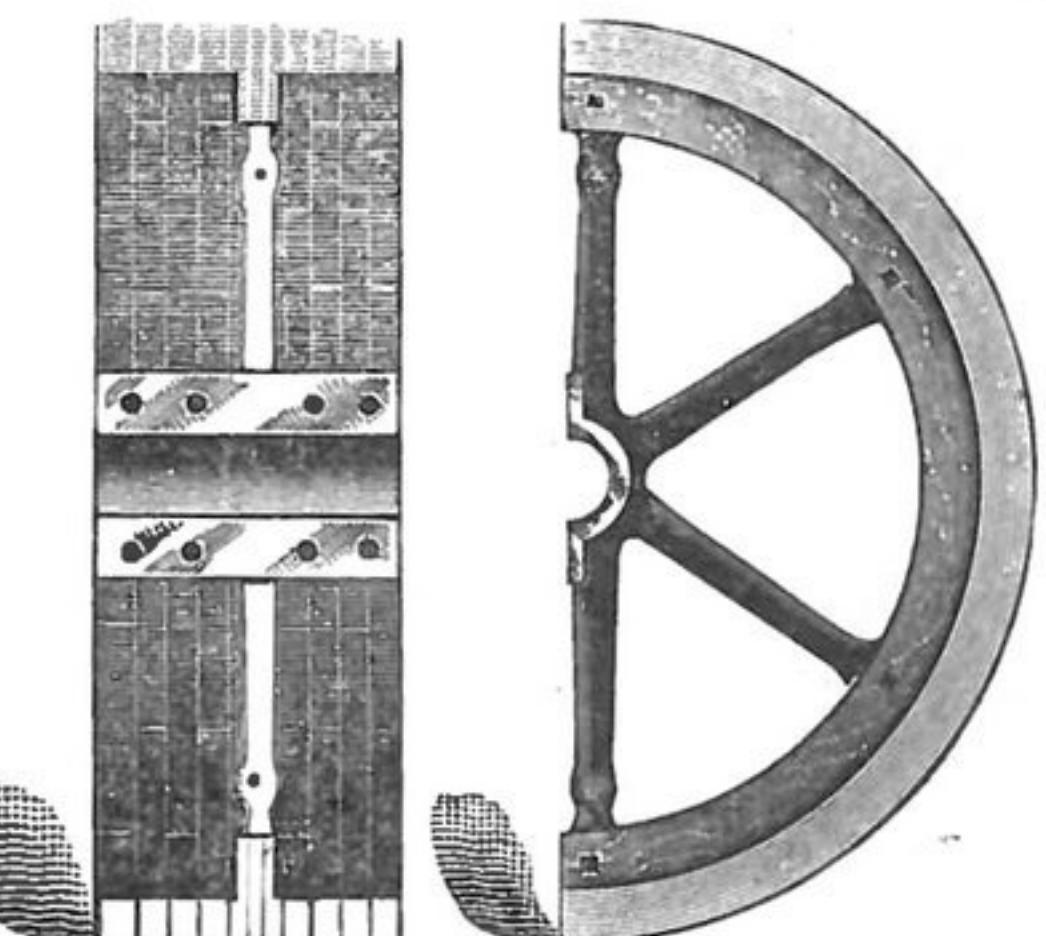
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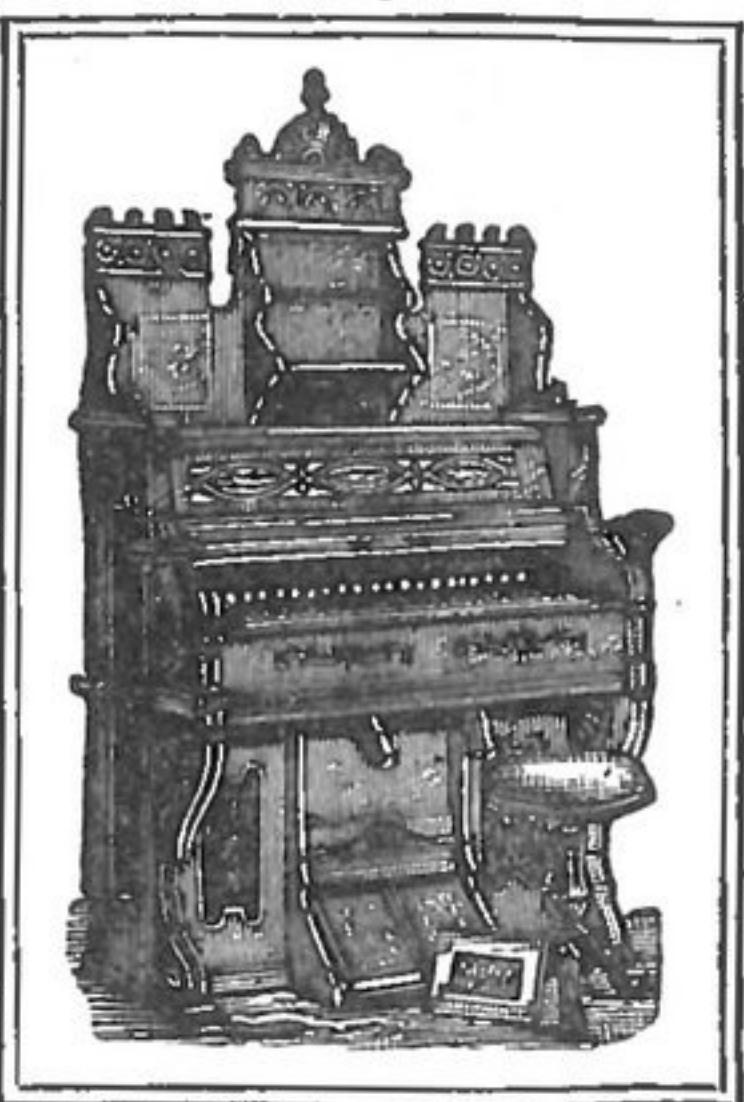


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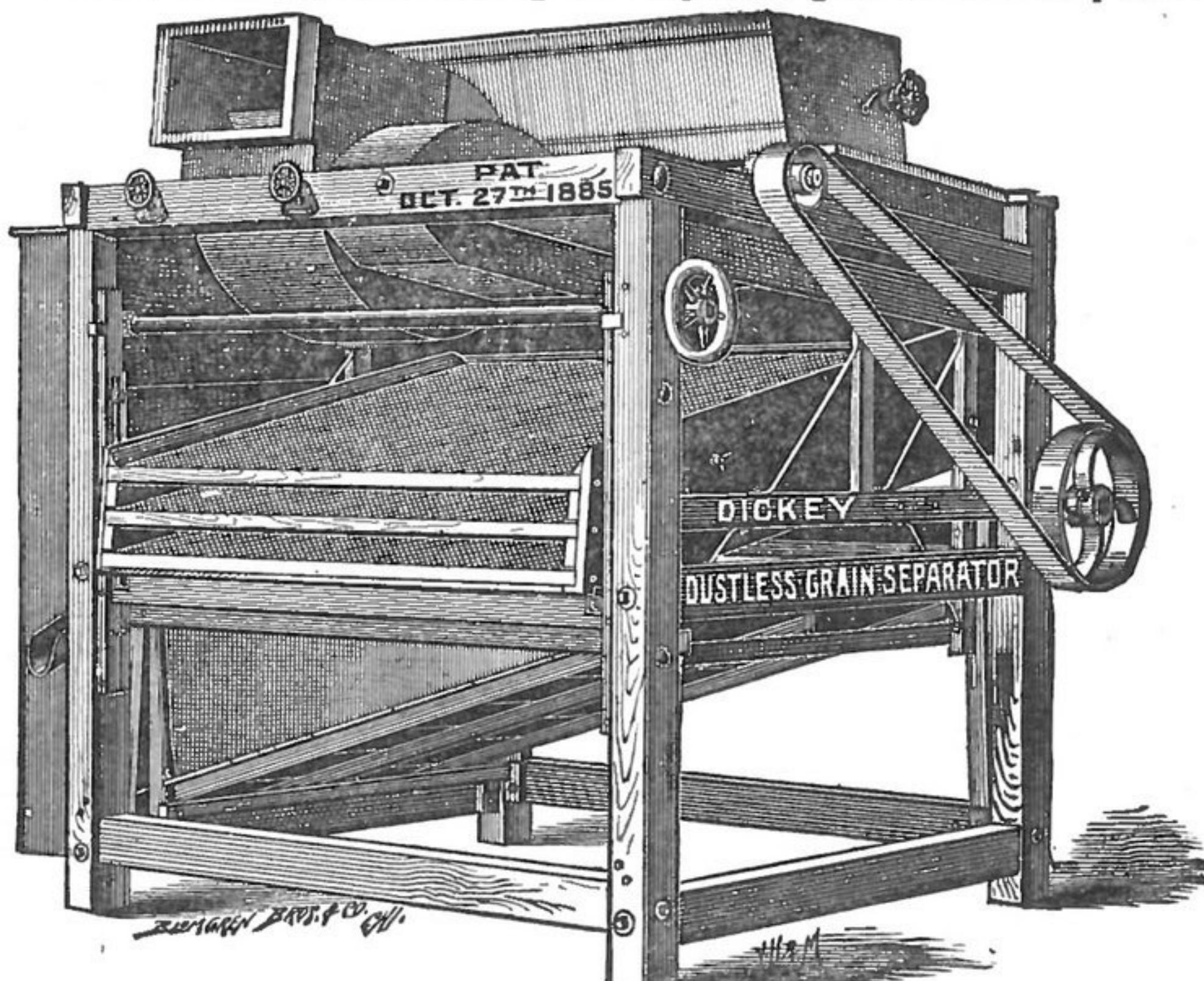
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EUROPEAN ECHOES.

SAYS the Liverpool "Corn Trade News" of December 20, 1889: The situation of Russian markets is marked by firmness in prices, with an upward tendency. Holders are reserved and avoid business; the demand from buyers is good for all grain except wheat, but they are not pressing, and, if we add to this that supplies are increasing slowly, it will be clear why quietness in trade continues. The scarcity of supplies is due to the bad state of the roads. Notwithstanding the cold weather there is little snow, which does not permit transit by sledges; but where the roads are settled, as, for instance, round about the river Kamo, supplies are increasing and business reviving. However, there is no doubt that stocks on local markets are much smaller this year than at the same time last year, therefore the position of holders continues favorable. The demand exists mostly for local consumption, as the export trade is greatly hampered by the disparity of prices; those of the interior markets are higher than exporters offer.

IN Scotland, where butter is eaten fresh, the bread, though it is salted to taste, says the "Scots Observer," tends to insipidity and dryness; but it is nourishing and wholesome always, and it will always keep. In London, where men eat their butter powdered and the loaf is mainly composed of yeast, potatoes and the flour of low-class wheats, the loaf comes crusty and sweet from the oven, but nourishes little and will not keep at all. Of its manifest and triumphant inferiority it may be that the innocent cause is Dr. Richardson. As we know, he insisted that whole-meal bread is very easily digested, as by them that lead a sedentary life it is, though for the young and vigorous and active its fitness has yet to be made out; and in this way it may have got to be a superstition that dark bread is wholesomer than white, so that the loaf compacted of the flour of English wheat, which is notoriously poor in gluten, and of all manner of impurities, the least noxious of which is honest mud, remains more potent with the multitude than ever.

THE Liverpool "Corn Trade News" prints the following letter from T. H. Marston, who writes under date of November 9 from the Province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic: "I confirm my letter of the 28th of October. In the interim since that date there is not much to report, except that during the fortnight wheat has made but little progress in growth. There has been some rain all over the wheat district of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the sun has been warm, but these good influences have been counterbalanced by very cold winds, and the temperature in the night time has on several occasions been only a few degrees above freezing-point; and while no damage has been done to the plant, genial warm weather is needed to bring it on, as it is already fully late. From Santa Fe I hear that prospects are still good, and farmers, dealers and exporters are all anxiously watching the crop, hoping for a good season all round. In the maize districts ploughing and planting are now going on, and it is pretty certain there will be an increased acreage under this cereal again this year. I am going up to Rosario next week and shall no doubt be able to

send you more information that may interest your readers. P. S.—Nov. 11: Since writing the above, I hear that further south there have been severe frosts the last few nights, and that it is believed that damage has been done to the wheat, but it remains to be seen whether it will come again or not. I heard of one man offering to sell his crop of 500 acres for \$100, so sure was he that it is damaged irrecoverably; but in the higher lands here in the South there is some frost-killing every year."

SAYS the London, England, "Miller" of December 16: "Where does the British wheat-buyer first turn his eyes in looking across the waters in respect to supplies that will influence our markets? Very lately the direction was towards Russia, following the first direction towards America. Probably now the direction is towards Australia, not because of the actual bulk likely to be shipped, but because the character of the white samples and their price, 35s. per 480 pounds, have an attraction. But it is certain the quantity to be exported to Europe (Africa will probably take heavy toll) can not be heavy, and what is uncertain, but probable, is that the Continent may take much of the Australian wheat as a sample in favor through France. It seems therefore not unlikely that present offers are as cheap as future ones will be. India, perhaps, should be looked to next. Just now there are but few sellers or buyers, and future offers depend upon the March harvest and the position of India itself as a consumer next spring. Therefore this second string to the merchants' bow is not one in which confidence can be placed. America may regain notice soon, since, unless her own requirements for consumption and for speculation to hold against European growing crops can absorb the surplus, there is but one customer for it, the British market. At present current rates repel sellers of American red wheat. Holders seem to look for English farmers falling out of the ranks soon in their weekly deliveries, in which case they may expect the last six months to be better than the first. Russia will have a casting-vote, both in supply and value. Holding considerable wheat reserves from the harvests of 1888 and 1889 together, she ought to be an eager competitive seller whenever price invites. Present reserve abroad in wheat-holders is based upon the low currencies of wheat, but any substantial rise would probably bring forward eager sellers. On this account advanced prices, while they may be near at hand, would have to be cautiously followed and restricted to moderation."

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

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Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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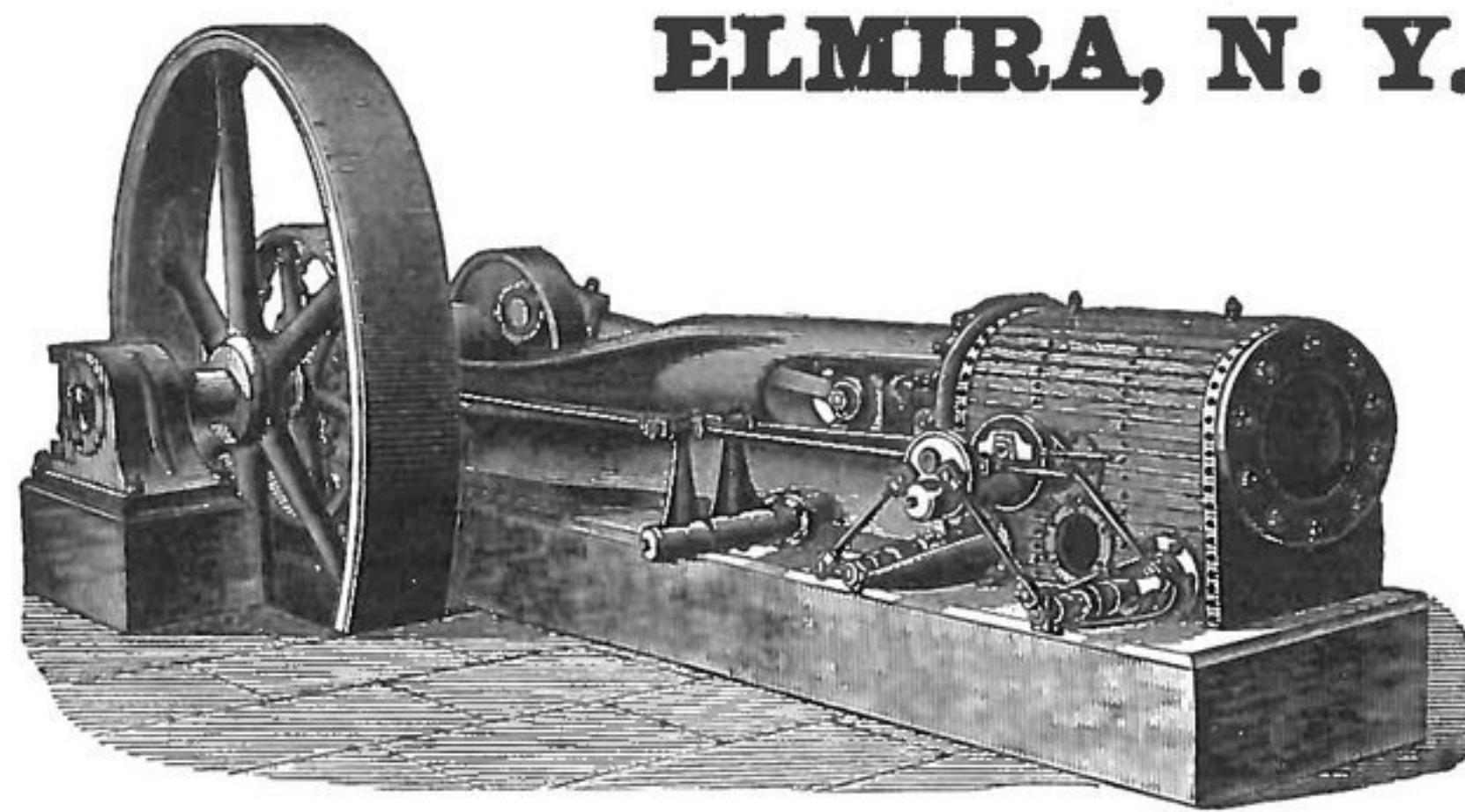


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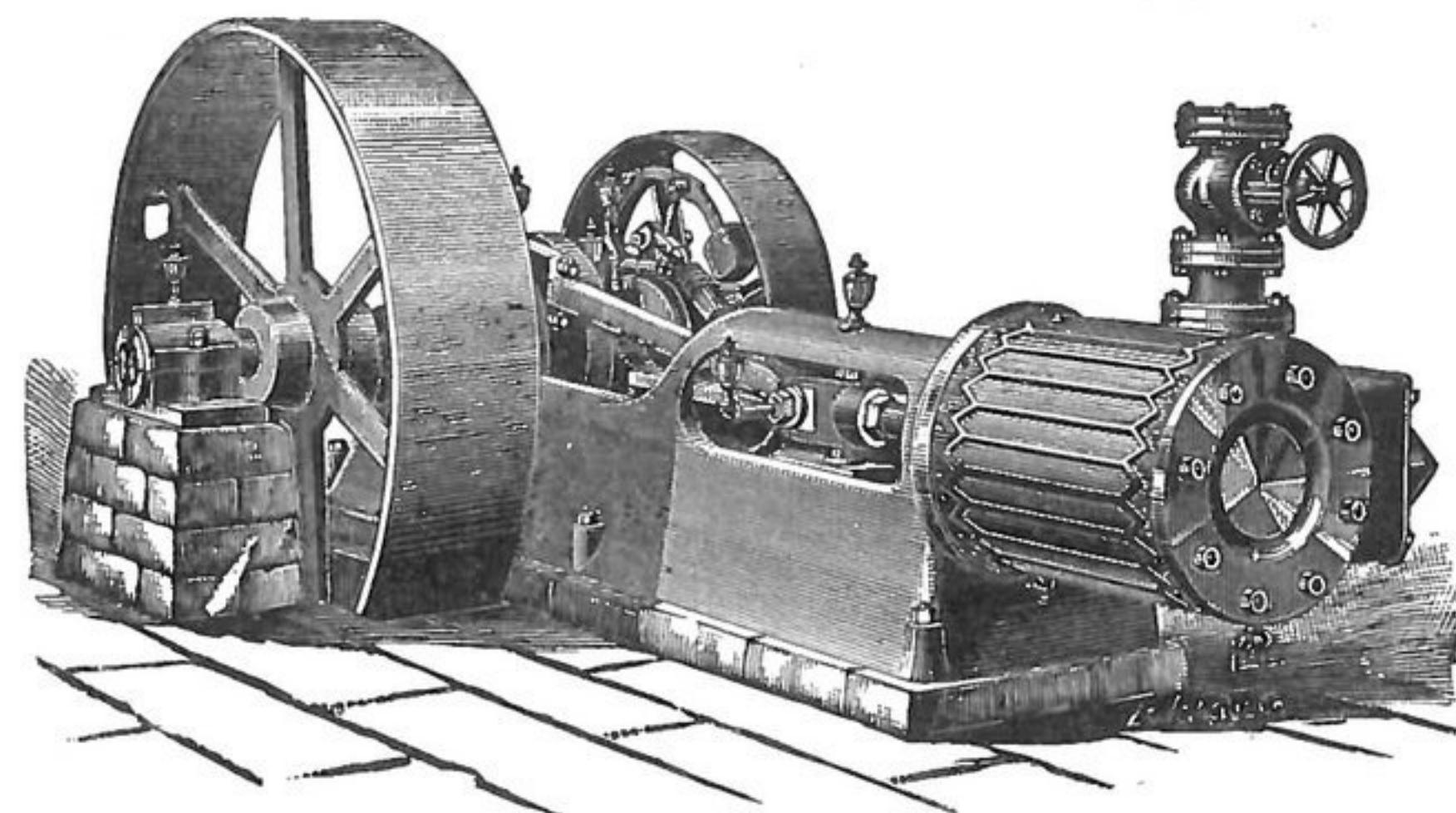
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OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1890.

Friday of last week brought rather steadier markets on smaller offerings, with some buying for a reaction. December wheat in New York closed at 85½c., with Atlantic port receipts 32,249, exports 227,712, and options 1,500,000 bushels. December corn closed at 39½c., with receipts 394,292, exports 318,799, and options 1,100,000 bushels. December oats closed at 28½c., with receipts 86,964, exports 117,664, and options 200,000. Wheat flour was slack and unchanged, with receipts 21,616 sacks and 40,587 barrels, and exports 15,697 sacks and 26,096 barrel. All the other lines were featureless.

Saturday brought still lighter receipts in the West, firmer cables, covering of shorts and less active and stronger markets. December wheat closed at 85½c., with receipts 31,967, exports 55,043, and options 1,100,000 bushels. December corn closed at 39½c., with receipts 374,482, exports 113,489, and options 600,000 bushels. December oats closed at 28½c., with receipts 90,654, exports 15,334, and options 120,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and nearly nominal, with neither home nor export demand. Receipts were 22,923 sacks and 45,801 barrels, and exports 9,770 sacks and 15,536 barrels. The minor lines were featureless.

Monday brought better wheat markets on better cables and reduced visible supply, while other lines were weaker. December wheat closed at 85½c., with receipts 54,074, exports 25,546, and options 1,400,000 bushels. December corn closed at 39½c., with receipts 468,242, exports 313,671, and options 1,500,000 bushels. December oats closed at 29½c., with receipts 215,778, exports 63,826, and options 730,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull, unchanged and featureless, excepting a slightly improved inquiry for spring patents. Receipts 11,953 sacks and 49,757 barrels, and exports 19,659 sacks and 1,834 barrels. The other lines were featureless. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Dec. 28.	Dec. 29.	Dec. 31.
Wheat	33,971,648	38,311,447	44,421,130
Corn	8,099,901	8,497,150	6,025,258
Oats	5,153,203	8,624,162	5,976,781
Rye	1,252,889	1,678,838	295,221
Barley	2,425,756	2,803,801	3,498,957

Tuesday wound up the old year with dull markets generally, but with stronger European cables. January wheat started in at 85½c., with receipts 40,691, exports 51,370, and options 688,880 bushels. January corn closed at 39½c., with receipts 435,409, exports 259,278, and options 2,300,000 bushels. January oats closed at 28½c., with receipts 49,616, exports 45,838, and options 170,000 bushels. Buckwheat grain was easier at 44c. for prime in car lots, and at 47c. for small lots in bags. Rye grain was steady, unchanged and nominally as follows: No. 2 Western 57½@58c.; No. 1 Milwaukee and Canada 59½@60c.; No. 1 State 60@61c.; ungraded Jersey, Pennsylvania and State on track 54@56c.; ungraded State afloat 57@58c. Barley was quoted steady at old prices, with more inquiry. Quotations: Two-rowed 53c.; six-rowed 56@58c.; No. 2 Canada 58c.; extra No. 2 do 60c. Malt was nominal and neglected at old prices. Quotations: Country-made, old, 70@85c.; new do 80@85c.; two-rowed state, old, 67½@72½c.; new do 70@75c.; six-rowed old, 67½@75c.; new do 75@80c.; Western old, 45@72½c.; new do 55@80c. Mill-feed was quiet, steady and unchanged at old quotations asked, with trade holding off on light stocks until after the New Year; 2,000 sacks 40 and 60-lb. sold at 60c., with some mills asking 62½c., at which and

60c. 3,000 sacks more selling. Later, 100 tons more sold at \$13, including the bags. Quotations: 55@65c. for both extremes for 40, 60 and 80-lb.; 75@80c. for 100-lb., and 70@85c. for rye.

Wheat flour was very dull, although the tone of the market was visibly improved, with better inquiry for high-grades shipping and patent springs. Receipts included 25,635 sacks and 35,197 barrels, and exports 18,991 sacks and 33,307 barrels. The quotations were as follows:

SPRING FLOUR.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	\$1.55@1.65	\$....@....
Fine	1.80@2.05	1.95@2.20
Superfine	2.05@2.30	2.30@2.65
Extra No. 2	2.30@2.60	2.55@2.85
Extra No. 1	3.00@3.20	3.25@3.75
Clear	3.05@3.35	3.40@3.50
Straight	3.80@4.20	4.15@4.70
Patent	4.50@4.75	4.70@5.10

WINTER FLOUR.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	\$1.70@2.00	\$....@....
Fine	2.00@2.10	2.10@2.40
Superfine	2.25@2.45	2.25@2.50
Extra No. 2	2.40@2.70	2.50@2.80
Extra No. 1	2.70@3.70	2.85@3.60
Clear	3.25@3.60	3.55@3.85
Straight	3.85@3.90	3.95@4.30
Patent	4.10@4.30	4.35@4.75

CITY MILLS.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
W. I. grades		4.30@4.40
Low grades		2.40@2.50
Patents		4.80@5.40

Rye flour was dull at \$3.10@3.30. Buckwheat flour was dull and neglected at \$1.50@1.65 for fancy. Corn products were quiet at the following quotations: 78@82c. for coarse new and old; 93@95c. for new and old fine white and yellow; Western and Southern in bbls. \$2.50@2.60, and Brandywine \$2.65.

The following shows the amount of wheat and flour, together with the amount of corn on passage to United Kingdom, for ports of call or direct ports for the weeks mentioned:

	1889.	1889.
	Dec. 31.	Jan. 2.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	2,082,000	2,273,000
Corn, qrs.	372,000	281,000

The following shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage to the Continent for the past week and for the same week last year:

	1889.	1889.
	Dec. 31.	Jan. 2.
Wheat, qrs.	382,000	404,000
Corn, qrs.	183,000	74,000
Shipments India wheat to U. K.	55,500	15,500
do do Continent.		

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week and for the same weeks in previous years were as follows:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Dec. 31.	Jan. 2.	Jan. 3.
Wheat, qrs.	256,000	189,000	356,000
Corn, qrs.	127,000	97,000	135,000
Flour, bbls.	252,000	181,000	193,000
Qrs.			

Wednesday was a rather quiet holiday for the speculators, as the rougher forms of "horseplay" were prohibited.

Thursday opened the business of 1890 fairly well. January wheat closed at 85½c., with receipts 5,500, exports 64,883, spot sales 23,000, and options 2,704,000 bushels. January corn closed at 39½c., with receipts 123,600, exports 186,080, spot sales 168,000, and options 496,000 bushels. January oats closed at 28½c., with receipts 81,000, spot sales 139,000, and options 520,000 bushels. Wheat flour was firm and fairly active, with receipts 35,784 packages and sales 23,150 packages. The minor lines were featureless.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—Spring wheat is firm in this market. No. 1 hard is quoted at 91½c.; sales of No. 1 Northern were made to-day at 88½@88½c. and at the close 88½@89c. was asked. No. 2 Northern is quoted at 85½c. No. 2 red winter is dull at 85@85½c.; No. 2 white at 79c. and No. 1 white at 84c. CORN—The market is dull at 35c

for new No. 2 mixed, and 34c for No. 3 do. No. 3 yellow is held at 35c. Old No. 2 con is held at 38c. but there is little offering. No grade corn sells at 30@32c. OATS—No. 2 white oats are dull at 27½c. and No. 2 mixed are weak at 25½c. The market is very quiet. RYE—Quotations are nominal at 53c on track, but little is doing. BARLEY—The market is reported as quiet and dull. Canada is quoted at 65c for No. 1; and 58@60c for No. 2. Certified No. 3 extra is quoted at 56c. and No. 3 Canada at 52@55c. State is nominal. OATMEAL—Akron, \$6.00; Western, \$5.75 per bbl.; rolled oats, in cases, 72 lbs., \$3.25. CORNMEAL—Coarse, 80@85c; fine, 85@90c; granulated, \$1.50 per cwt.

Says a St. Louis, Mo., dispatch of December 29: George M. Cipriano, of Minneapolis, who has been in this city for a month for the purpose of securing an option on the majority of the flour-mills in the St. Louis district, announces to-night that his mission has been a success. Mr. Cipriano represents English and American capital, and if the option which he has secured is accepted, it will result in another air tight trust, in which at least 15 of the 19 mills in the St. Louis district will become members. It is understood that the proposition is based on the joint-stock or certificate plan, in which present proprietors, if they do not care to go entirely out, can retain an interest. The question of a local milling trust has been agitated for a year, but owing to the strong competition it failed. With the accession of millions of foreign money, there is no doubt that a powerful trust can be formed. Mr. Cipriano said the gentlemen he represented did not propose to organize a trust to raise the price of flour; that the price would probably not be raised at all. All they desired was a fair interest on their capital. "It is not English syndicates who are robbing Americans," said he, "but American syndicates." The capital invested in the flour-mills of the St. Louis district is estimated at \$10,000,000. Mr. Cipriano refused to go into details or give the names of his principals.

Says Chicago *Daily Business* of December 19: "Old Hutch" (humbly begging his pardon for the familiarity) is said to be long an inordinate quantity of wheat for May delivery, not only here but in all the markets of the country, anywhere from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels. He may be contemplating a corner, but it is just a trifle too early to operate on that theory. It is rare that a May corner is successfully run in December. Fairbank tried it with disastrous results last year.

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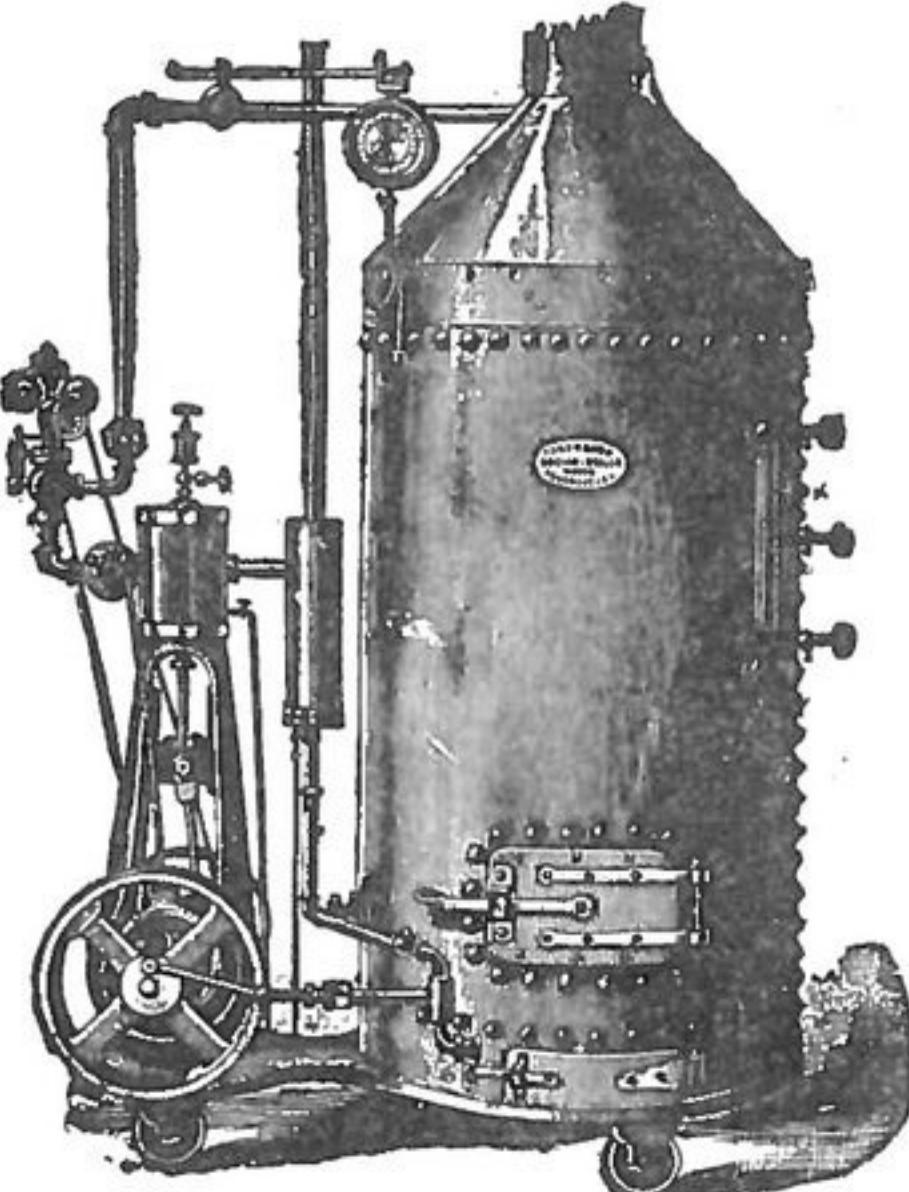
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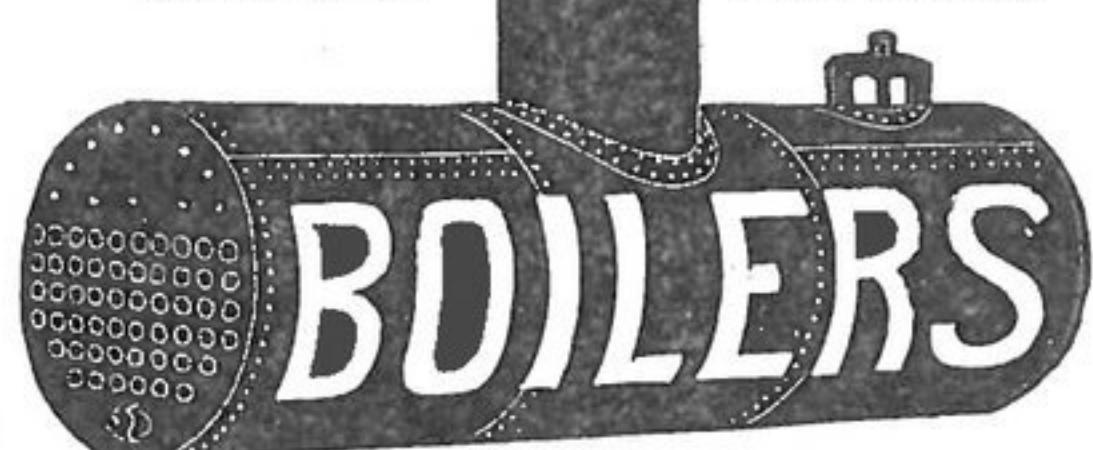
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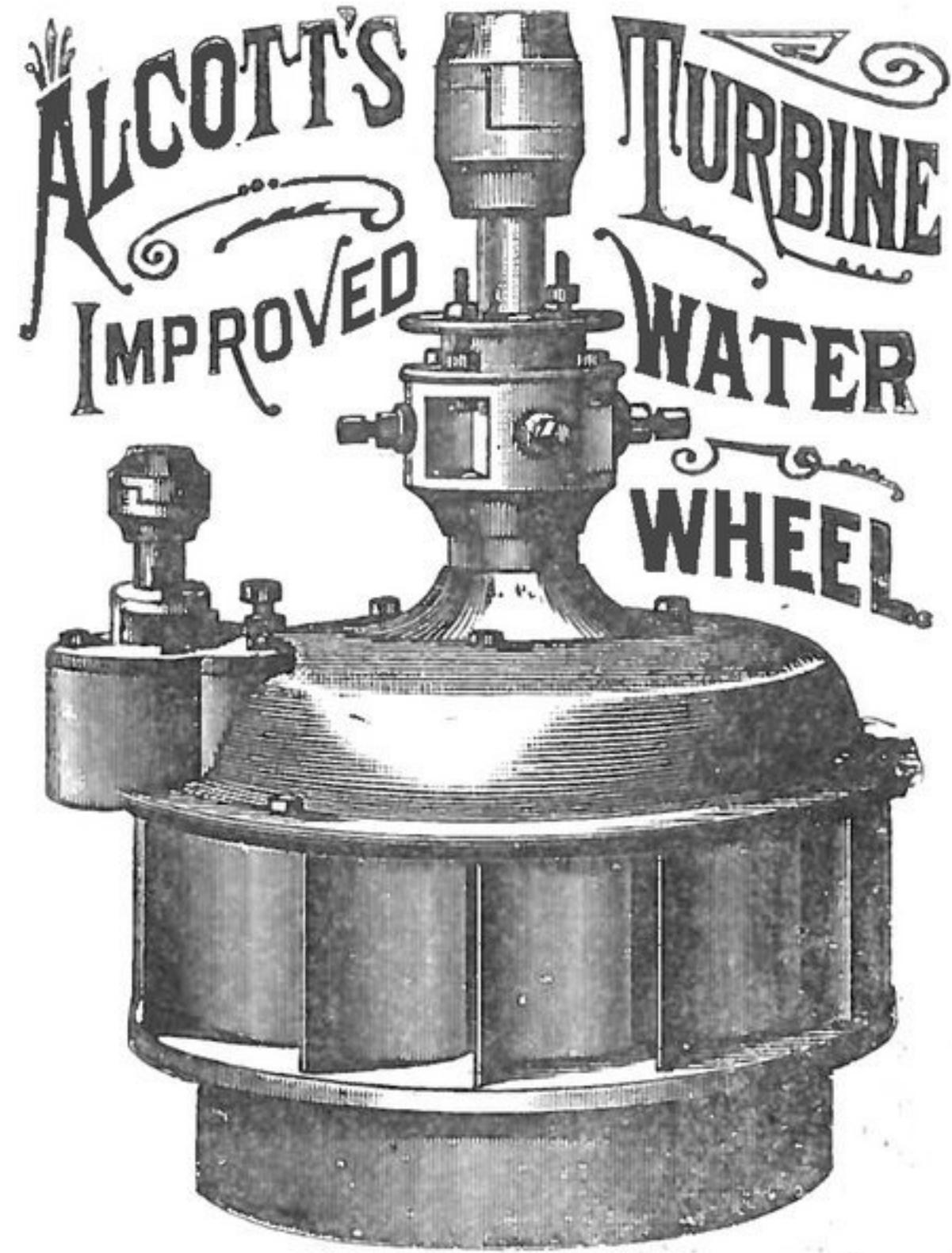
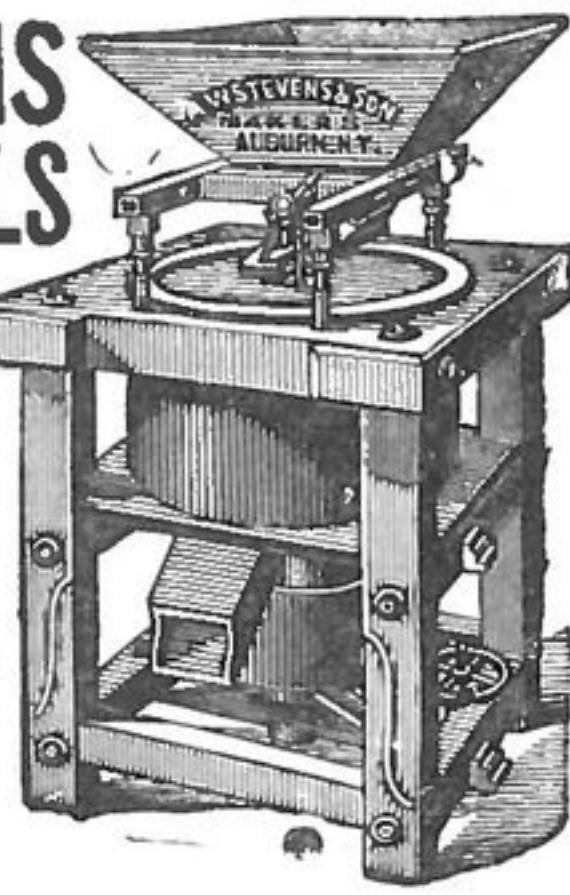
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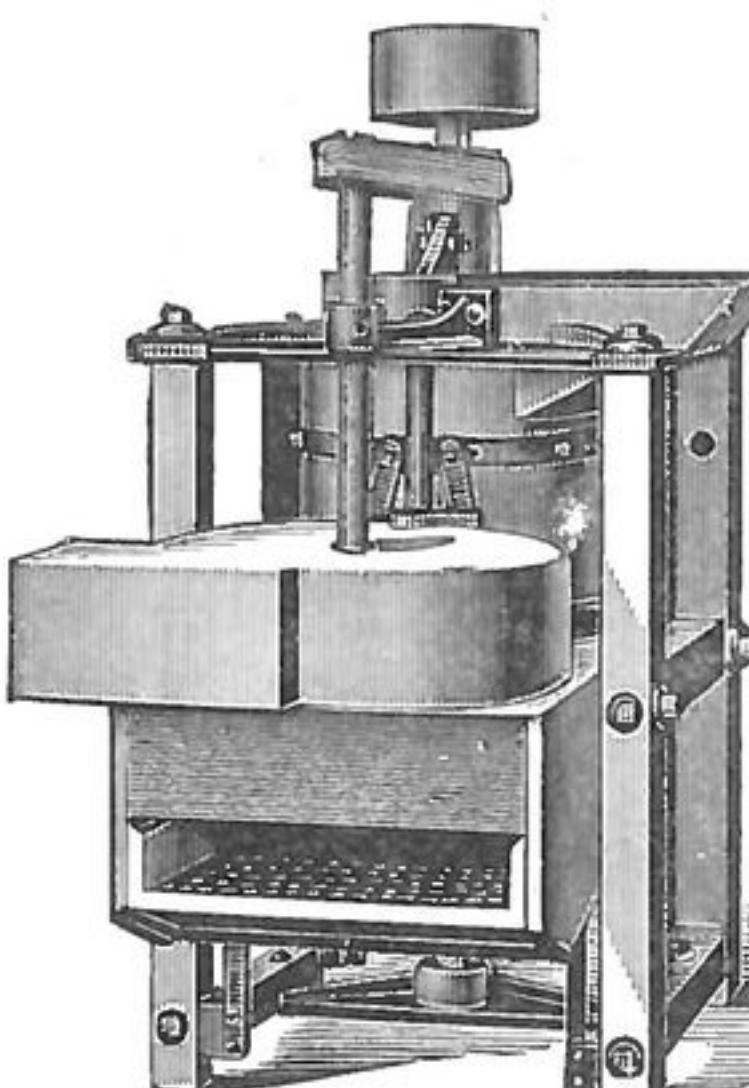
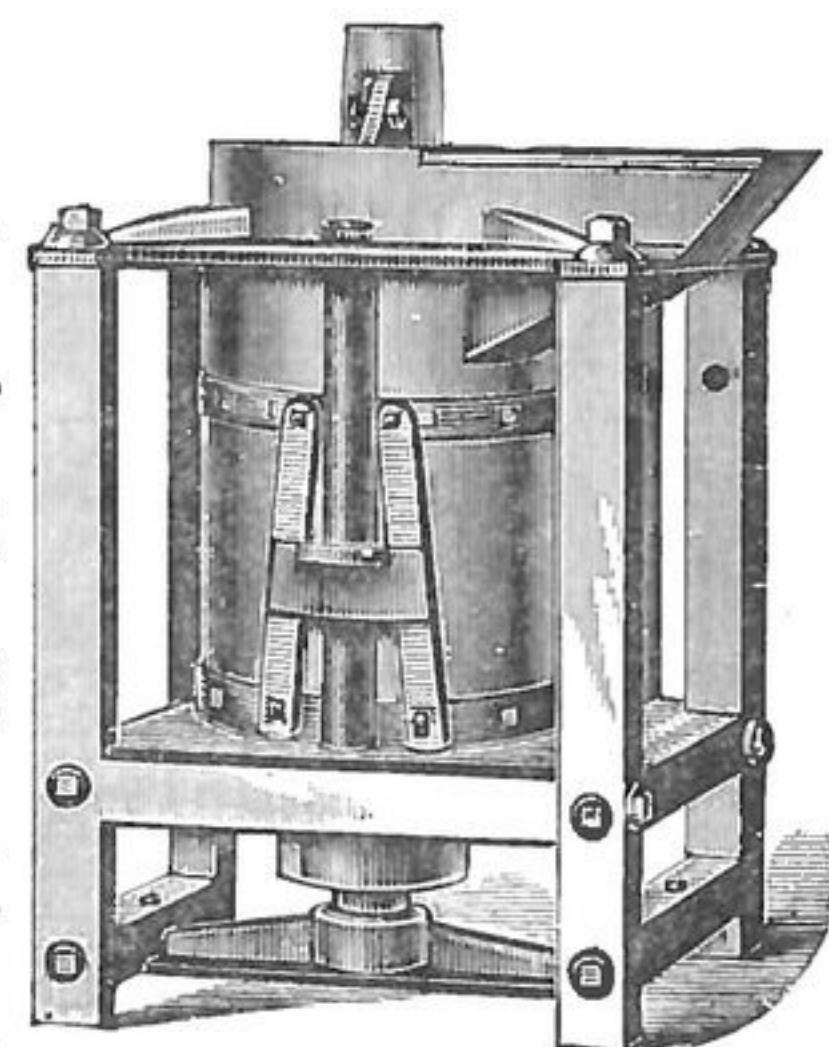
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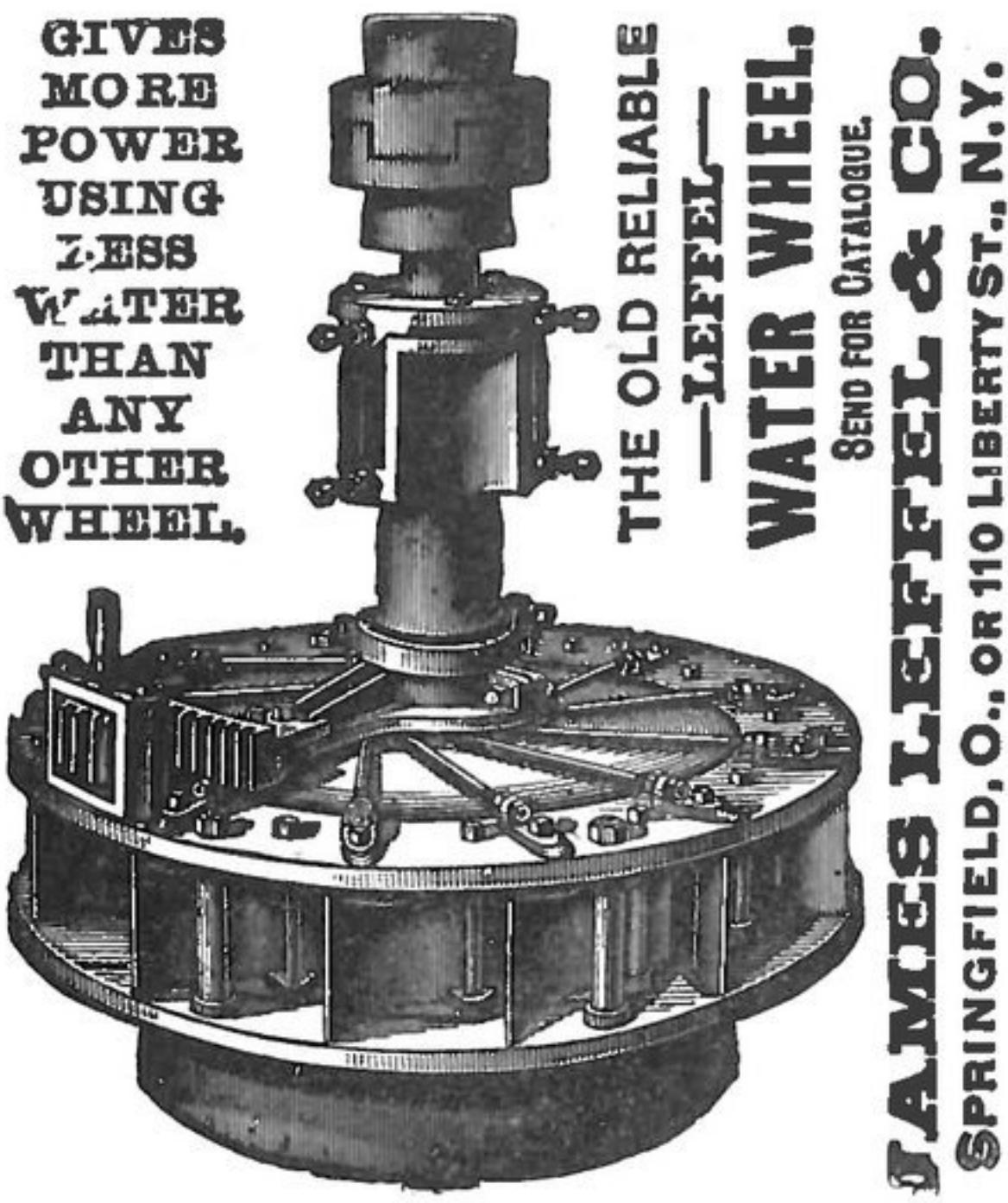
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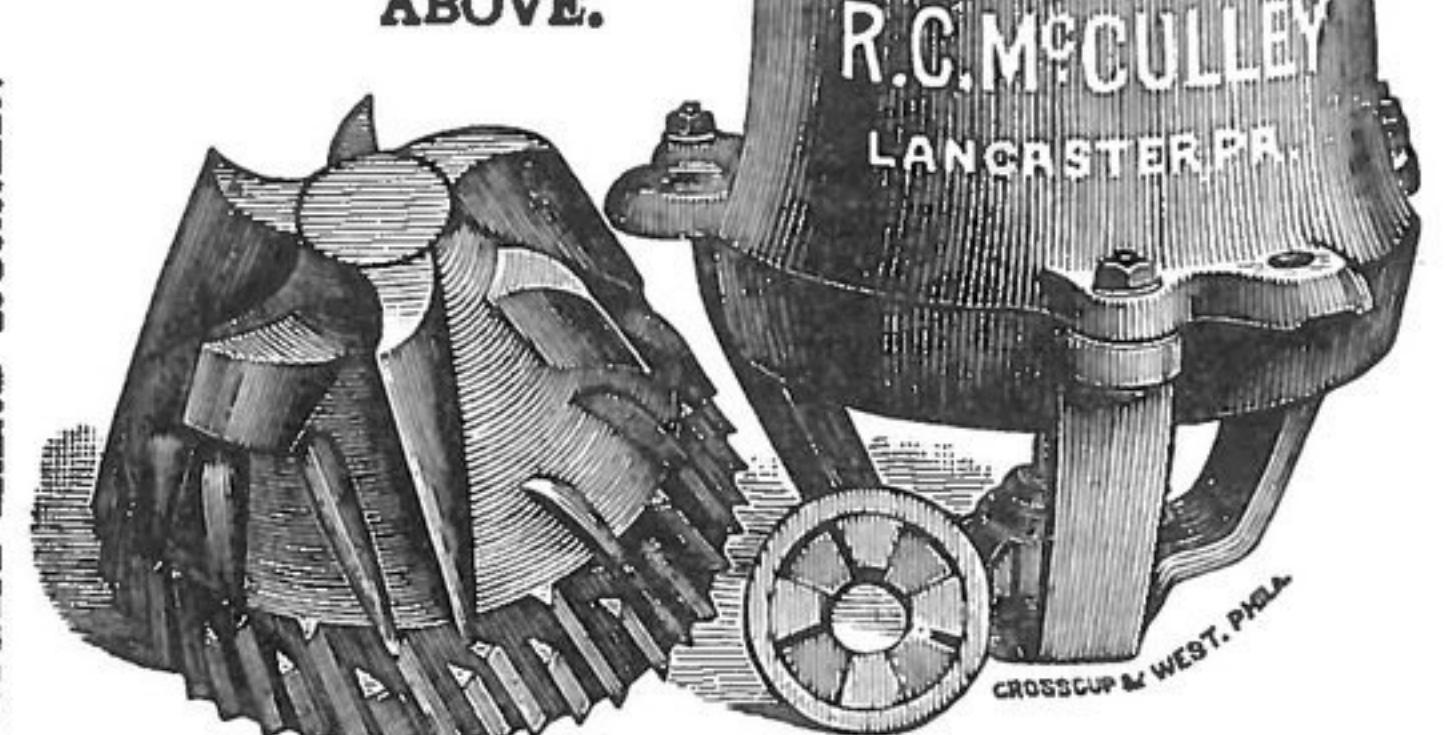
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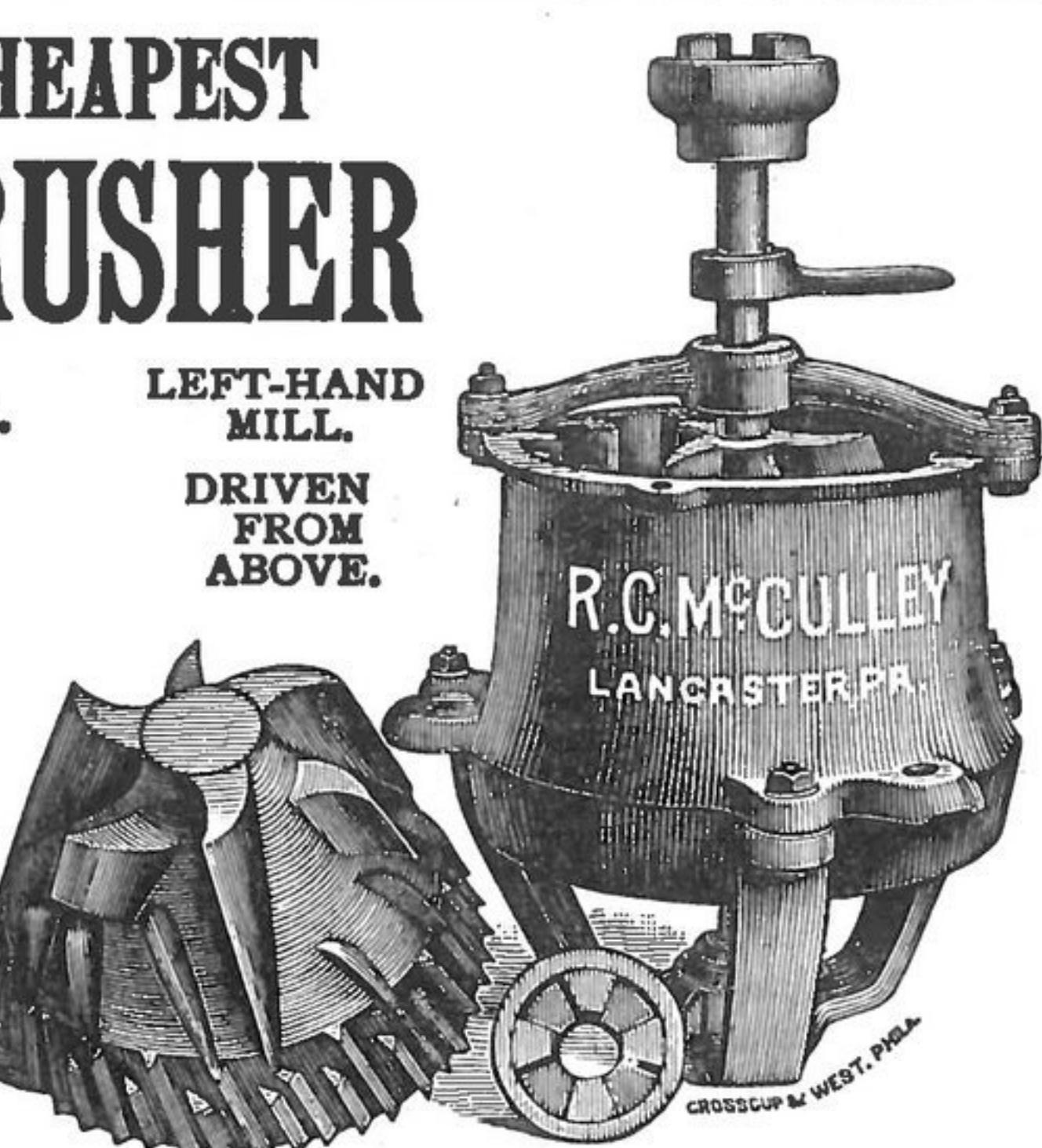
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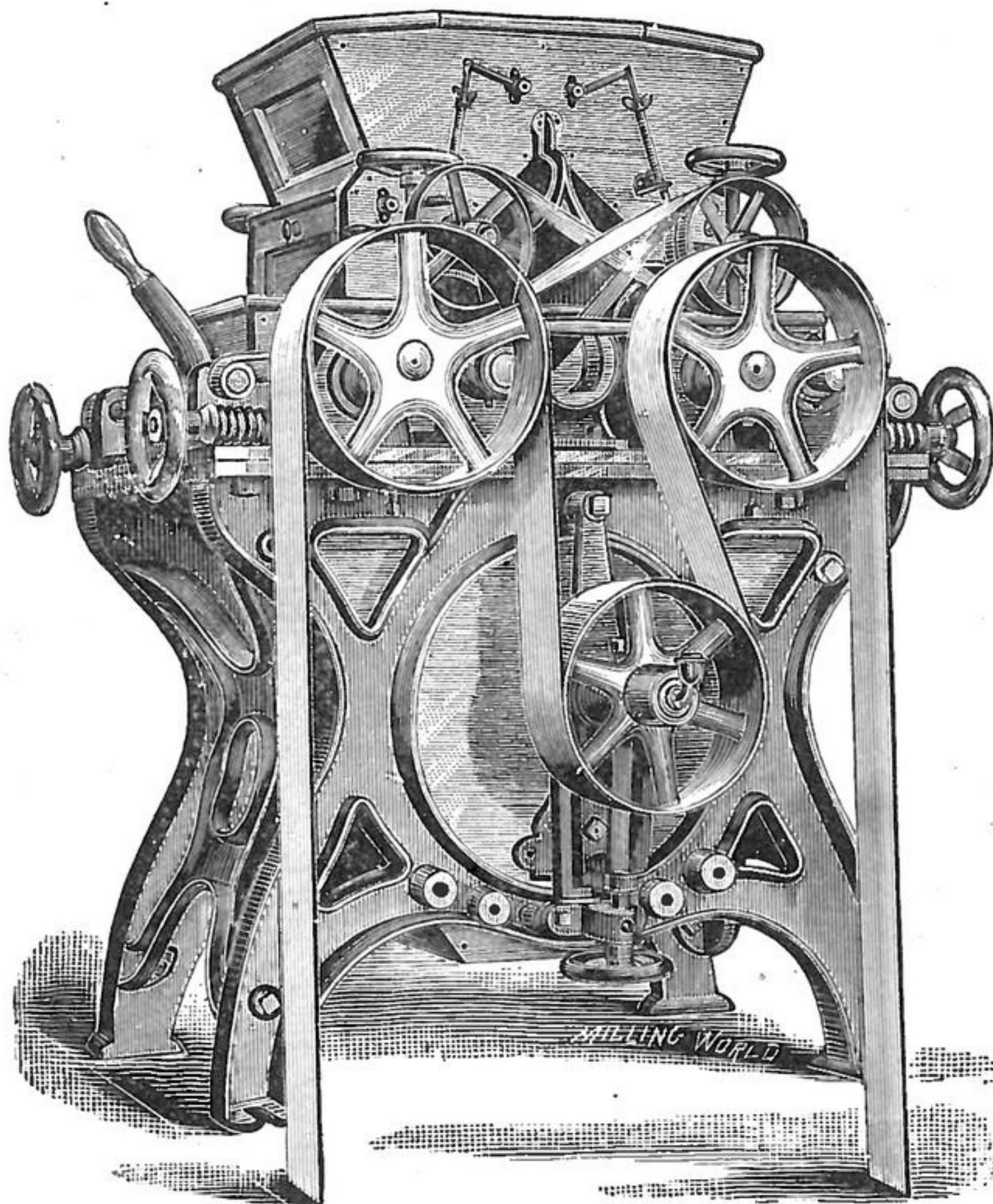
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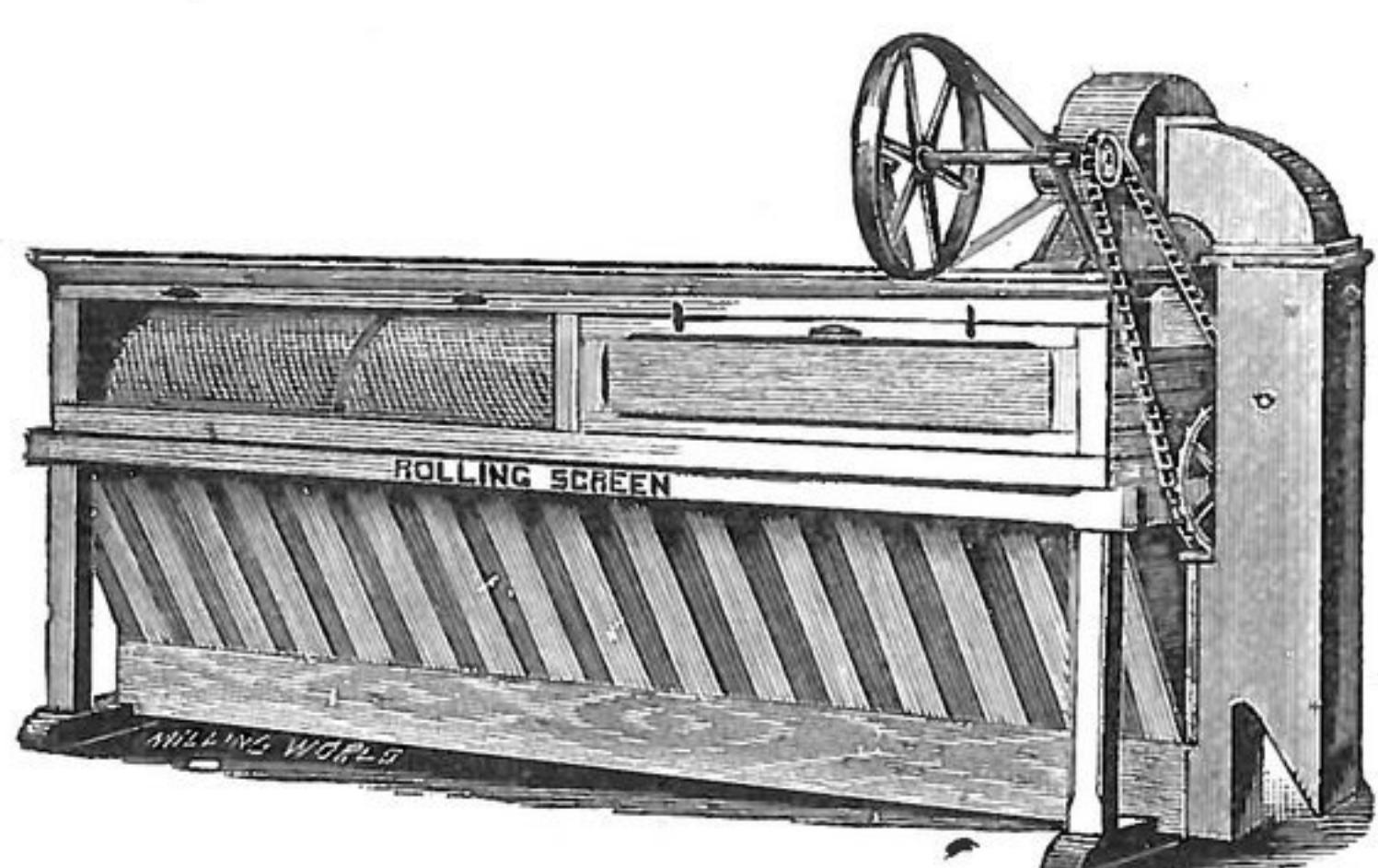
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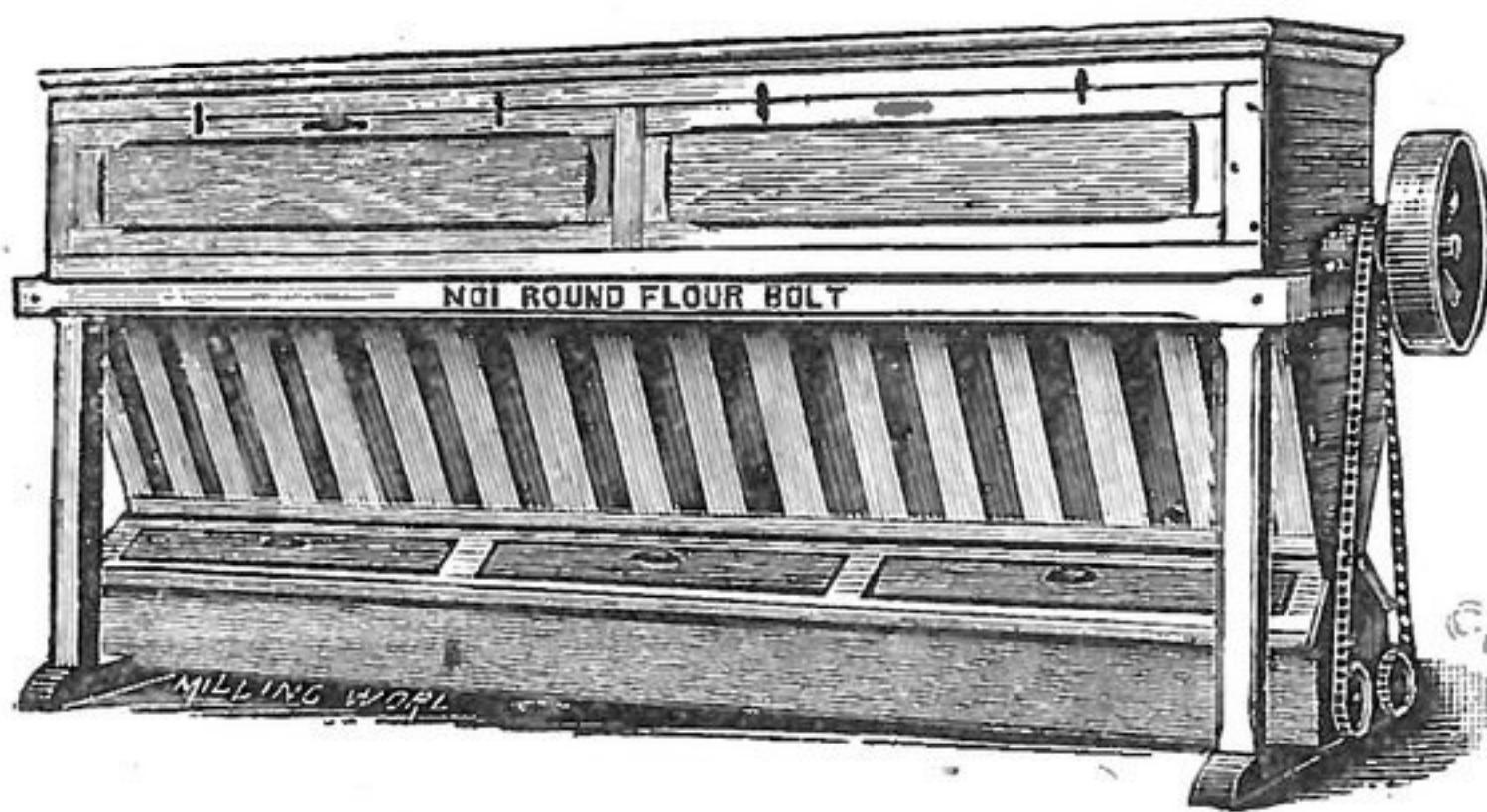
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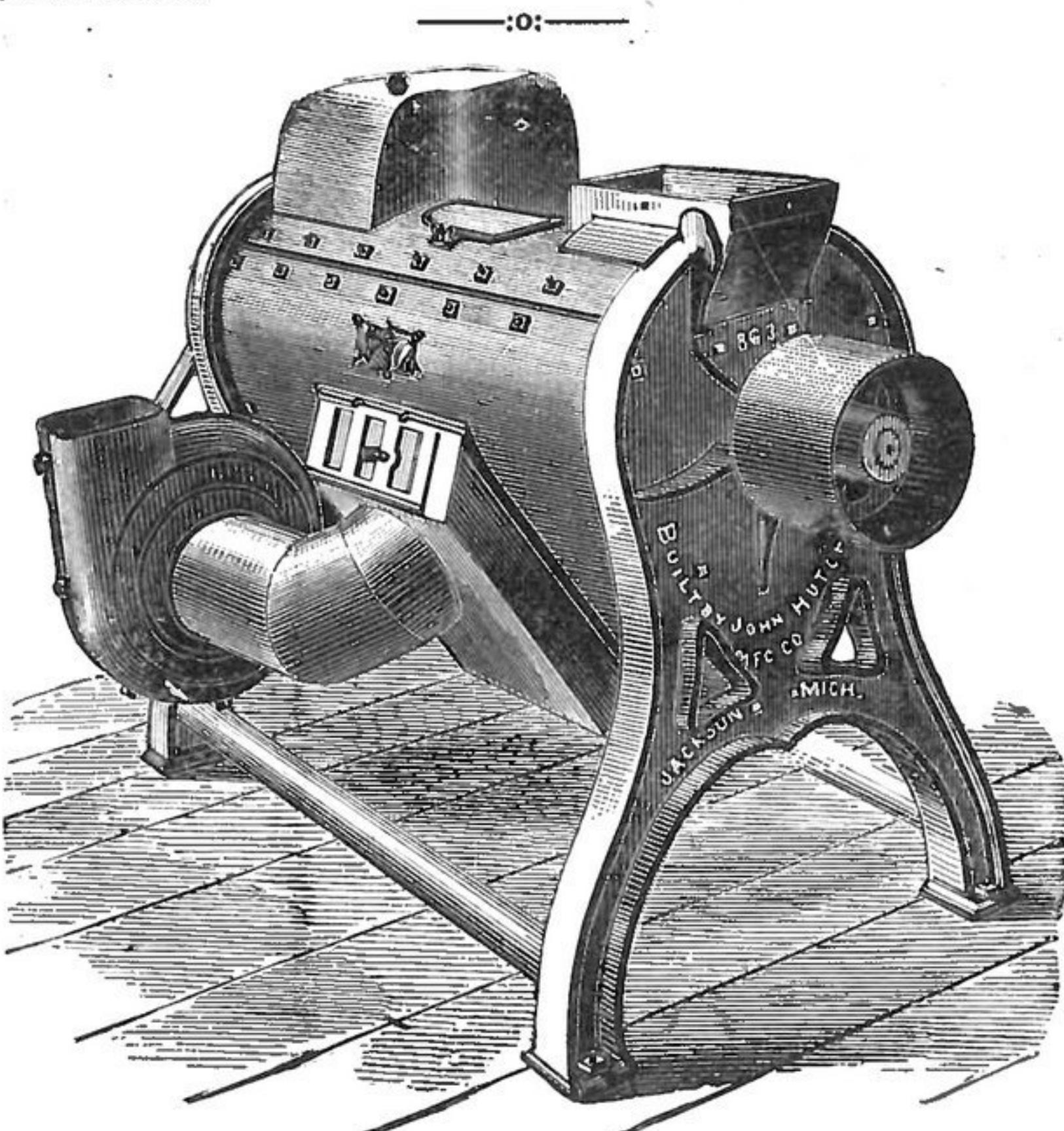


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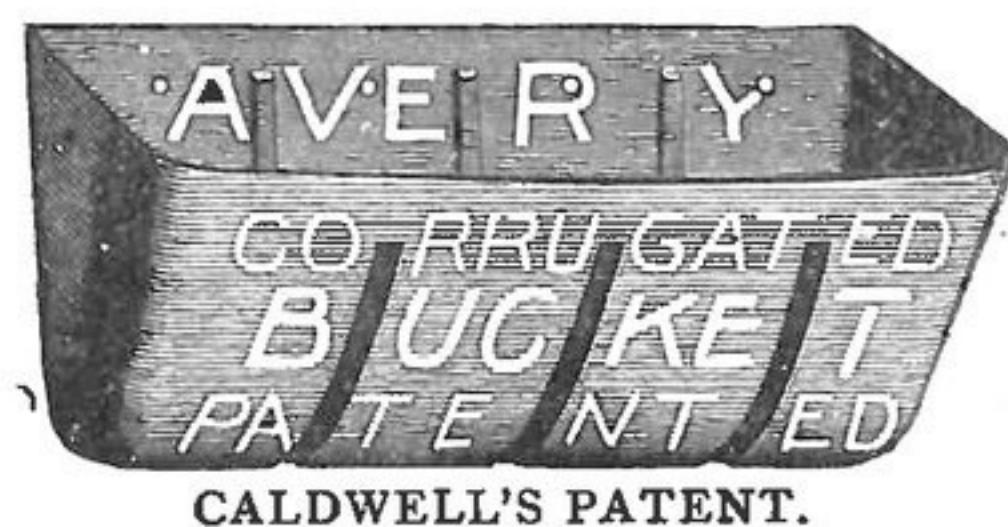
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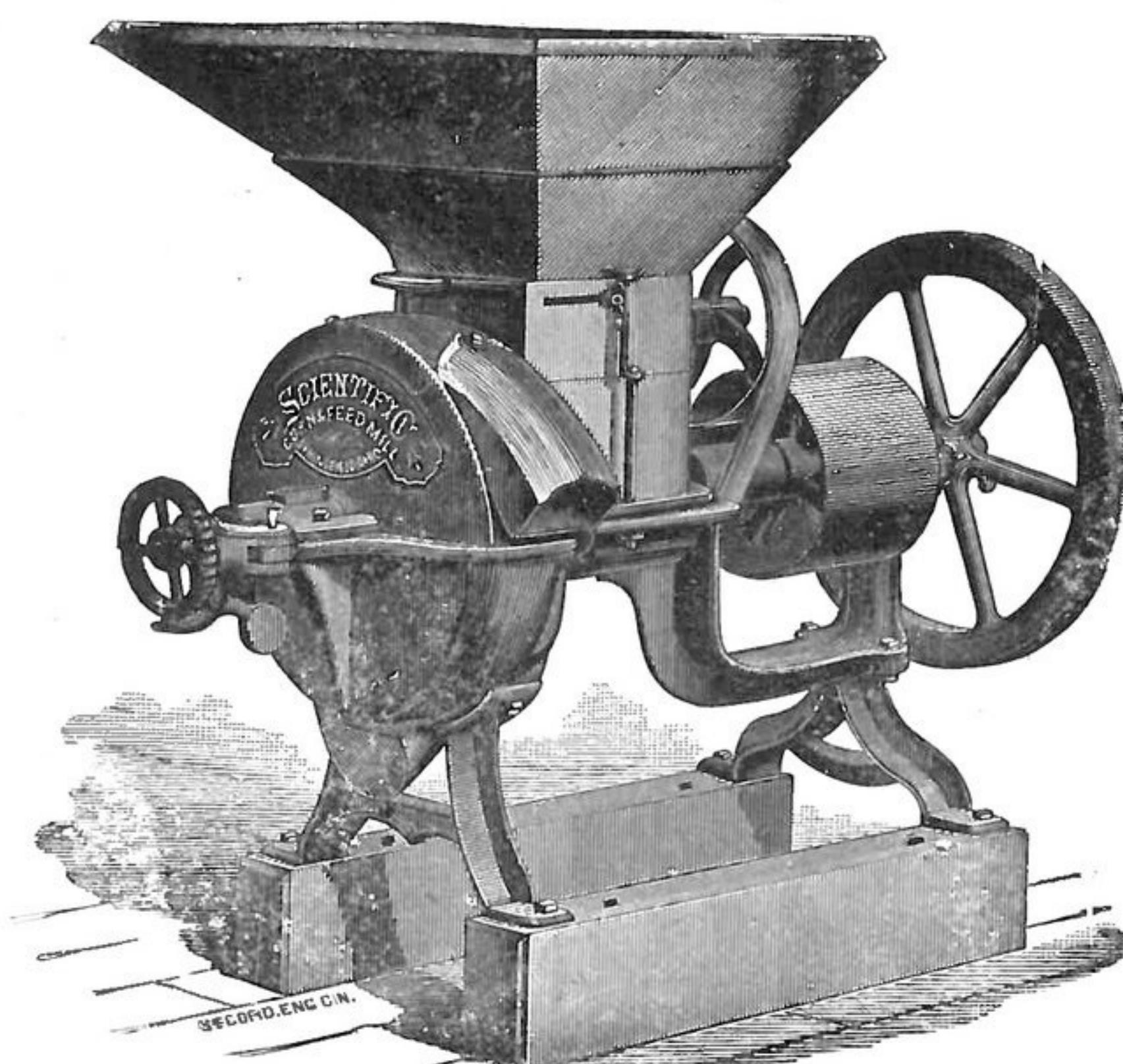
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